



ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM
FOR THE CARE, EDUCATION, AND TRAINING OF
IDIOTIC, IMBECILE, AND WEAK-MINDED
CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS,

BELONGING TO
LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE, CHESHIRE, WESTMORLAND,
CUMBERLAND, DURHAM, AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

'God help the Imbecile ! more dark their lot
Than dumb, or deaf, the cripple, or the blind :
The closed soul-vision theirs, the blighted mind ;
Babes though full-grown ; the page of life a blot.

' Yet say, shall their affliction be abhorred ?
Their need o'erlooked ? shall Charity pass by,
Leave them to perish with averted eye ?
Forbid, the love that burns to serve her Lord !'

OFFICES:
ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, LANCASTER;
EXCHANGE CHAMBERS, BANK STREET, MANCHESTER.

Secretary,—Mr. JAMES DIGGENS.

SEPTEMBER, 1892.



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The Royal Albert Asylum is open for Inspection
On Mondays and Thursdays only, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

A Donation of Five Guineas entitles a Subscriber to one Vote for Life, in the election of patients, and an Annual Subscription of a Guinea to two Annual Votes. Votes increase in the same proportion for higher sums.

Collecting Purses may be had on application to the General Secretary. Every Five Guineas obtained will entitle the Collector to a Life Vote.

Cheques and Post Office Orders should be made payable to the General Secretary, Mr. James Diggens, Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster; or to the General Treasurer, the Lancaster Banking Company, Lancaster. Early intimation of money paid into Local Banks should be sent to the General Secretary, in order that the usual official acknowledgment may be promptly made.

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FORM OF BEQUEST.

LEGACIES.

		£	s.	d.
Miss Brackenbury, Brighton	...	10,000	0	0
Asa Lees, Esq., Oldham and Ashton-under-Lyne	...	10,000	0	0
Thomas Wrigley, Esq., Timberhurst, Bury	...	10,000	0	0
Mrs. R. B. Dodgson, Blackburn	...	9,000	0	0
John Bairstow, Esq., Preston	...	5,000	0	0
John Eden, Esq., Durham	...	5,000	0	0
The Very Rev. Geo. Waddington, D.D., Dean of Durham	...	5,000	0	0
Charles Hodgson, Esq., Durham	...	2,700	0	0
John Abbott, Esq., Halifax	...	2,000	0	0
Miss E. A. Cort, Kirkby, Liverpool	...	2,000	0	0
Samuel Fielden, Esq., Centre Vale, Todmorden	...	2,000	0	0
John Walker, Esq., Preston	...	1,800	0	0
Miss Anna Andrews Hibbert, Southport	...	1,011	12	10
Mrs. Goulden, Salford	...	1,000	0	0
Richard Newsham, Esq., Preston	...	1,000	0	0
Mrs. Ormrod, Wyersdale Park, Garstang	...	1,000	0	0
Miss Pennington, Preston	...	1,000	0	0
Andrew Pickard, Esq., Ossett	...	1,000	0	0
Miss Hannah Pickard, Ossett	...	1,000	0	0
Miss Mary Sterndale Rooke, Keswick	...	1,000	0	0
Miss Tatham, Lancaster	...	1,000	0	0
James Wrigley, Esq., Holbeck, Windermere	...	1,000	0	0
Miss Jessica Ball Rigby, Liverpool	...	985	12	8
Alderman Watson, Preston	...	900	0	0
John Manchester, Esq., Preston	...	762	10	0
Miss Bradley, Slyne, Lancaster	...	720	0	0
Miss E. A. Ball, Southport	...	620	18	7
John Brown, Esq., Rotherham	...	548	15	0
Henry Brown, Esq., Rawdon	...	500	0	0
Mrs. Burton, Roundhay, Leeds	...	500	0	0
James Cunningham, Esq., Lytham	...	500	0	0
Miss Elizabeth Cunningham, Lytham	...	500	0	0
John Greenhalgh, Esq., St. Annes-on-the-Sea	...	500	0	0
Nathaniel Greenhalgh, Esq., Sharples, Bolton-le-Moors	...	500	0	0
Mrs. A. H. Danby Harcourt, Swinton Park, York	...	500	0	0
Miss Hannah Goad, Ulverston	...	500	0	0
Miss Irlam, Liverpool	...	500	0	0
Miss Alice Lowe, Blackpool	...	500	0	0
Edward Kirk Norris, Esq., Northenden	...	500	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Joseph Nutter, Esq., Halifax ...	500	0	0
Mrs. Pierson, Bardsea, Ulverston ...	500	0	0
Thomas Warner, Esq., Bryn-y-Menai, Menai Bridge...	500	0	0
Miss Ann Wilson, Bolton ...	500	0	0
Nathaniel Wilson, Esq., Bolton ...	500	0	0
George Wood, Esq., Manchester ...	500	0	0
Miss Frances Barnes, Carlisle ...	450	0	0
John Burley, Esq., Halifax...	450	0	0
Mrs. Crabtree, Springfield, Rossendale ...	450	0	0
Miss Sarah Walton, Halifax ...	436	16	0
Anthony Wilkinson, Esq., Durham ...	390	0	0
Mrs. Mary Kitson, Rochdale ...	346	9	1
Mrs. Robinson, Elterwater, Grasmere ...	300	0	0
Mrs. Mary Redfern, Rose Lea, Knutsford ...	270	11	5
E. Denis de Vitre, Esq., M.D., Lancaster ...	250	0	0
Miss A. M. Newton, Reddish ...	250	0	0
Mrs. Minton, Toxteth Park, Liverpool ...	221	0	9
Miss L. A. Hutchinson, Malvern ...	205	0	0
Mrs. Mary King Birchall, Blackburn ...	200	0	0
James Cook, Esq., Stretford, Manchester ...	200	0	0
Miss F. J. Lewthwaite, Stott Park, Newby Bridge	200	0	0
Mrs. Middlehurst, Wigan ...	200	0	0
Mrs. Agnes Pattinson, Bowness ...	200	0	0
James Slingsby, Esq., Skipton ...	200	0	0
Miss E. Cowley, Sheffield ...	184	0	0
Mrs. Hague, Dewsbury ...	180	0	0
Mrs. Parkinson, Burnley ...	180	0	0
Charles Watson, Esq., Halifax ...	180	0	0
Frank Lowther, Esq., Manchester ...	105	0	0
Mrs. Walling, Preston ...	102	12	4
Miss Mary Elizabeth Baldwin, Lancaster ...	100	0	0
Isaac Bateson, Esq., Wyresdale, Lancaster ...	100	0	0
Miss Jane Clarke, Lancaster ...	100	0	0
Thomas Dawson, Esq., Rochdale ...	100	0	0
Mrs. Eastham, Kirkby Lonsdale ...	100	0	0
Miss Charlotte Freeman, Liversedge ...	100	0	0
Captain Gibson, R.N., Yealand Conyers ...	100	0	0
Miss Alice Giles, Cheltenham ...	100	0	0
James S. Harrison, Esq., Lancaster ...	100	0	0
John Holgate, Esq., Burton-in-Lonsdale ...	100	0	0
Rev. R. Lamb, Hay Carr, Garstang ...	100	0	0
Thomas Lamb, Esq., Hay Carr, Garstang ...	100	0	0
Mrs. Rand, Bradford ...	100	0	0
J. P. Chamberlain Starkie, Esq., Lancaster ...	100	0	0
Geo. Wright, Esq., Southport ...	100	0	0
W. Scott Brown, Esq., Manchester ...	90	0	0
Miss Greenwell, Darlington ...	90	0	0
Thomas Lancaster, Esq., Preston ...	90	0	0
Stephen Ross, Esq., Lancaster ...	90	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Miss Elizabeth Bryan (Matron), Lancaster	86	1	4
Miss Eliza Brooks, Willaston, Nantwich...	50	8	0
Edward Armstrong, Esq., Grassington, Skipton	50	0	0
Miss Emma Elleray, Cartmel	50	0	0
Miss Isabella Elleray, Cartmel	50	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Emett, Liverpool	50	0	0
Miss M. A. Hamilton, Harrogate	50	0	0
Joseph Harger, Esq., Settle	50	0	0
Rev. T. B. Holgate, Cartmel	50	0	0
Miss M. A. Swarbrick, Bolton-le-Moors	50	0	0
T. Tomlinson, Esq., Heysham	50	0	0
Thomas Tomlinson, Esq., Lancaster	50	0	0
John Townley, Esq., Southport...	50	0	0
Mrs. Waite, Ripon	50	0	0
J. L. Whimpray, Esq., Lancaster	50	0	0
Mrs. Atkinson, Lancaster	45	0	0
Thomas Dewhurst, Esq., Lancaster...	45	0	0
J. W. Wright, Esq., Bingley	45	0	0
Mrs. Charnley, Lancaster	40	0	0
David Moore, Esq., Lancaster	25	0	0
John Pollard, Esq., Holker, Ulverston	23	19	0
Martha Farnworth, Boothstown, Manchester	23	17	7
Mrs. Martha Taylor, Halifax	22	1	7
Thomas Taylor, Esq., Lancaster	20	0	0
Miss Ann Bousfield	19	19	0
James Dickinson, Esq., Lancaster	19	19	0
John Jacobson, Esq., Lancaster	19	19	0
Mrs. Park, Ulverston	19	19	0
Robert McWhan, Esq., Birkenhead...	19	19	0
William Welch, Esq., Lancaster	19	19	0
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Jonathan Blackburn, Esq., Lancaster	18	0	0
Miss Ann Fearon, Cockermouth	18	0	0
Rev. W. R. Metcalfe, Hubberholme, Skipton	15	0	0
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J. W. Leather, Esq., De Grey Lodge, Leeds...	10	0	0
Miss Mary Armstrong, Carlisle	9	0	0
Rev. Edmund Luby, Glasson, Lancaster	5	5	0

P R O S P E C T U S.

THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM has been established for the care, education, and training of Idiots and Imbeciles of all classes belonging to the Seven Northern Counties, viz.:—Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Westmorland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland. The number of Idiots and Imbeciles in England and Wales, returned at the Census of 1881 was 32,717. Of these, 8,764 belong to the Seven Counties, 2,422 being between Five years of age and Twenty. But accurate statistics as to the prevalence of idiocy or imbecility are difficult to obtain, and there is no doubt that the foregoing returns are considerably below the actual number, owing to the general ignorance on the subject, and the natural desire in families to conceal the existence of the malady.

Idiocy being generally accompanied by an abnormal or imperfectly developed physical organisation, which retards the growth of the intellectual and moral powers, Idiots require a distinctive treatment in separate Institutions, where the resources of the skilful physician can be best employed for the modification or correction of those defects which obscure the mind. The Commissioners in Lunacy, and the medical profession generally, condemn the association of Idiots with Lunatics, as in all respects very objectionable and mutually injurious. In their Report for 1865, the Commissioners observe: “It has long been our opinion, as the result of extended experience and observation, that the association of Idiot children with Lunatics is very objectionable and injurious to them, and upon our visits to County Asylums we have frequently suggested arrangements for their separate treatment and instruction. It is always to us a painful thing to see Idiot children, whose mental faculties and physical powers and habits are capable of much development and improvement, wandering, without object or special care, about the wards of a Lunatic Asylum. The benefits to be derived, even in idiot cases apparently hopeless, from a distinctive system, and from persevering endeavours to develop the dormant powers, physical and intellectual, are now so fully established that any argument upon the subject would be superfluous.” Again, in their Report for 1874, the Commissioners state: “We should be glad to see the noble example of the Northern Counties in this direction followed in other parts of the kingdom, since Idiots form a large proportion of the mentally afflicted, and require peculiar treatment, distinct from that applicable to the Insane.” Referring to the ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, the *Lancet* (June 20th, 1868) says:—“We hail the establishment of this Asylum as another proof of the more scientific therapeutics to which the insane are now subjected. Till within the last few years the Idiot or the Imbecile child was invariably accommodated, not only in the same building, but in the same ward, with the victims to dementia, melancholia, or chronic mania. The effects of this indiscriminate classification and treatment were most pernicious. The young Idiot or Imbecile, at the impressible and plastic period of his life, suffered from daily and nightly contact with those confirmed or aggravated cases of lunacy, and the only opportunity available for his rescue was then allowed to slip, until his case also became aggravated or confirmed. The benefits of the new system have been signally satisfactory.”

That much may be done to render the poor Idiot's life more tolerable to himself and less burdensome to his friends, has been abundantly demonstrated by the success of existing asylums. Dr. Langdon Down, speaking from his long experience as the Superintendent of the largest Idiot Asylum in this country, calculates that of the cases admitted into that Institution, “10 per cent. become self-supporting; 40 per cent. become so far improved as to cease to use up a sane life in their care, and become contributors to the common stock; and the remainder, all but 6 per cent., are invariably

improved in their habits, and become greatly lessened burdens on their families and society." Dr. Duncan, F.R.S., and Mr. Millard, in their work on the "Classification, Training, and Education of Idiots," thus describe the success of specific treatment:—" Weak physical powers have been strengthened, uncleanly habits have been cured, the spiteful and irritable have become calm, the dependent self-depending; the idle have been rendered useful, the untutored have learned to read, write, count, and draw; the ability to earn much towards their own livelihood has been acquired by some, while in a few instances the capacity for earning sufficient for a maintenance and laying it out for themselves has been gained; and the moral and religious feelings have been aroused and fostered, so that excellent characters have been produced, and deeds of simple kindness have been performed by those who were once selfish, sensual, and depraved. The late Dr. Seguin, the distinguished physician, who may be regarded as the pioneer in this noble work, said, after thirty years' practical experience in the education and training of Idiots:—" Idiots have been improved, educated, and even cured; not one in a thousand has been entirely refractory to treatment; not one in a hundred who has not been made more happy and healthy; more than thirty per cent. have been taught to conform to social and moral law, and rendered capable of order, of good feeling, and of working like the third of a man; more than 40 per cent. have become capable of the ordinary transactions of life, under friendly control, of understanding moral and social abstractions, of working like two-thirds of a man; and twenty-five to thirty per cent. come nearer and nearer the standard of manhood, till some of them will defy the scrutiny of good judges when compared with ordinary young men and women."

The ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM is situated about a mile from Lancaster; and the Estate upon which it is erected consists of about 105 acres of excellent land in a charming and salubrious situation, commanding fine views of Morecambe Bay and the Lake Mountains. Accommodation has been provided for 600 inmates, and the arrangements comprise every convenience for the specific treatment of idiots and imbeciles. The system of Training pursued in the Asylum is designed to secure, by special means, the physical, mental, and moral improvement of the patients, and is under the immediate direction of a Medical Superintendent. It includes gymnastic training, school education of a suitable kind, and instruction in a simple handicraft or other useful occupation.

Epileptic, Paralytic, and Insane Persons are *not* eligible for admission; nor those who are incurably Hydrocephalic. Idiocy which is complicated with blindness or deafness, is also a disqualification.

The following are some of the principal Rules and Regulations:—

PATIENTS.—Two classes of Patients, of both sexes, are admitted into the Asylum:—

1. Free patients, between the ages of Six and Fifteen, whose friends are proved to be unable to meet the lowest payment. They are elected by the votes of the Subscribers, and received for Seven years, subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Asylum.
2. Paying patients admitted by the Central Committee, without Election, and at any time. The charges vary according to the requirements and circumstances of the friends of applicants.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.—Applications must be addressed to the General Secretary, from whom all necessary information may be obtained. The Central Committee will institute inquiries to ascertain if there be a reasonable probability that the Candidates will be benefited by the system adopted in the Asylum, and decide the terms on which they ought to be admitted. Previously to the election, a list of approved applicants from each County will be sent to the Subscribers entitled to vote for the admission of patients.

MODE OF ELECTING PATIENTS.—In order to meet the various opinions entertained as to the proper mode of electing patients, Subscribers have the option of voting directly, by means of voting papers; or of transferring their votes to their respective Local or County Committees. Canvassing for Votes is prohibited.

VOTES.—Donors of Five Guineas have a Life Vote, and Annual Subscribers of Half-a-Guinea an Annual Vote, for each vacany due to their respective Counties. The right of voting, as regards higher sums, increases in the same proportion.

VOTES OF MINISTERS.—Any Minister preaching, or lending his pulpit for, a Sermon on behalf of the Institution, has a Vote for Life. The Minister of the Place of Worship where the Collection is made, is also entitled to Life Votes for the amount thus raised, at the rate of One Vote for every Five Guineas.

PERPETUATION OF VOTES.—At the death of a Donor, a vote for every Ten Guineas of his gift is vested in perpetuity in the Committee of the County to which the gift was originally made; and Legacies confer the same privilege. This voting power is never to exceed one-fourth of the entire voting power belonging to the Donors and Subscribers in the County.

GOVERNMENT.—The Government of the Institution is confided to—

- (a) A Central Committee, which consists of Representatives from each of the Local Committees, and of Fifteen Subscribers resident in the neighbourhood of Lancaster, to be chosen at the General Annual Meeting.
- (b) County Committees, constituted by the Members of the Central Committee forming themselves into Sub-Committees for promoting, in their respective Counties, the interests of the Asylum.
- (c) Local Committees, for the purpose of obtaining funds and generally promoting the interests of the Asylum. Every Local Committee is entitled to send one Representative to the Central Committee, and an additional Representative for each entire Thousand Guineas in Donations after the first Thousand Guineas, and for each entire Fifty Guineas in Annual Subscriptions after the first Fifty Guineas, contributed in that district.

The number of patients *elected* by each County is regulated by the amount of its contributions. Of the 605 patients now in the Asylum, 280 belong to Lancashire, 165 to Yorkshire, 59 to Cheshire, 50 to Durham, 20 to Northumberland, 19 to Cumberland, 8 to Westmorland. Four full payment cases belong to counties not included in the Asylum district.

Testimony to the successful working of the Royal Albert Asylum has been borne by the Commissioners in Lunacy; by the late Dr. Seguin, of New York; and by other eminent authorities. The *Manchester Guardian*, *Manchester Examiner*, *Manchester Courier*, *Liverpool Courier*, *Leeds Mercury*, *Sheffield Independent*, *Bradford Observer*, *Yorkshire Post*, *Preston Herald*, *Halifax Courier*, *Southport Visiter*, and other leading journals, have sent Special Correspondents to describe the daily life of the Institution.

The OBJECT being one of broad Christian philanthropy, CHALLENGES THE SYMPATHY OF ALL CLASSES, and the Committee now confidently appeal for help to raise the Idiot and Imbecile from their state of wasteful sloth, physical deterioration, and mental and moral darkness. Owing to inadequacy of income the accommodation provided is not yet fully utilised, although the Applications for Admission are both numerous and urgent. The Central Committee, therefore, while gratefully acknowledging the generous support which they have received in the past, earnestly APPEAL FOR ADDITIONAL DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS. Legacies are invested, under Rule 36, for the permanent benefit of the Institution.

Reports, Pamphlets, Regulations of Admission, and other information, will be gladly supplied by the General Secretary, Mr. James Diggens, Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster.

JOHN T. HIBBERT, *Chairman of the Central Committee.*

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Liverpool, } *Vice-Chairmen.*

ANDREW FAIRBAIRN, York, } *Vice-Chairmen.*

September, 1892.

JAMES DIGGENS, *General Secretary.*

The ROYAL ALBERT ASYLM having been established for the benefit of all classes of Idiots and Imbeciles, the Central Committee have purchased a Detached House with extensive private grounds, in convenient proximity to the Asylum Estate, as a Home for special Private Patients attending the Schools and other Occupations at the Institution. BRUNTON HOUSE combines, for Private Patients paying remunerative rates, the seclusion and comforts of a Private Residence with the hygienic, educational, and training resources of a Public Institution under responsible management.

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM

FOR

IDIOTS AND IMBECILES OF THE NORTHERN COUNTIES,

LANCASTER.

INSTITUTED DECEMBER 21, 1864.

Under the Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

Trustees.

THE MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SEFTON, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF BECTIVE.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD MUNCASTER.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD EGERTON OF TATTON.

Presidents.

His Grace the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.	The Right Hon. the EARL OF WHARNCLIFFE
His Grace the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.	The Right Hon. the EARL OF LATHOM.
His Grace the DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, K.G.	The Right Hon. the EARL OF BECTIVE.
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The Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G.	The Right Hon. LORD MUNCASTER.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF DERBY, K.G.	The Right Hon. LORD EGERTON OF TATTON.
The Right Hon. EARL FITZWILLIAM, K.G.	The Right Hon. LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF SEFTON, K.G.	
The Right Hon. the EARL OF FEVERSHAM.	
The Right Hon. the EARL OF RAVENSWORTH.	

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THE RIGHT HON. JOHN T. HIBBERT, M.P.

Vice-Chairmen.

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SIR ANDREW FAIRBAIRN, Knt., York.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF BECTIVE.

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The Very Rev. The DEAN OF DURHAM.

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ISAAC HOLDEN, Esq., M.P., Keighley.

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R. BENSON JOWITT, Esq., Leeds.

FRANCIS M. LUPTON, Esq., Leeds.

JOHN W. MACLURE, Esq., M.P., Manchester.

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Hon. Secretary :—Miss ARDEN, Pearl Street, Saltburn-by-the-Sea.

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President :—THE COUNTESS OF BECTIVE.
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Treasurer :—JACOB WAKEFIELD, Esq., Kendal.

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Hon. Secretary :—The Hon. Mrs. EGREMONT LASCELLES, Middlethorpe Manor, York.
Treasurer :—Miss STARKEY, Old Rectory House, Chapter House Street, York.

GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING AT CARLISLE.

—:o:—

The GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the Royal Albert Asylum was held in the County Hall, CARLISLE, on Wednesday, September 28th, 1892;

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CARLISLE,
(*Chairman of the Cumberland Committee*),

IN THE CHAIR.

The Proceedings having been opened with prayer by the Rev. R. Bower, the Report of the Central Committee was presented by the General Secretary (Mr. James Diggens), and the Chairman addressed the Meeting.

The following RESOLUTIONS were unanimously passed:—

1.—That this Meeting approves and adopts the Report now presented; and, whilst gratefully recognising the growth and prosperity of the Royal Albert Asylum, and the beneficent work which has been successfully accomplished, this Meeting trusts that the usefulness of the Institution may be extended by increased liberality on the part of the Seven Associated Counties.

Moved by the Right Hon. John T. Hibbert, M.P., (Chairman of the Central Committee); seconded by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., M.P.; supported by the High Sheriff of Cumberland (H. P. Senhouse, Esq.)

2.—That the best thanks of this Meeting be given to the Lancaster Members of the Central Committee for their past services; and this Meeting, in compliance with Rule 24, hereby appoints the Right Hon. John T. Hibbert, M.P., and the following Gentlemen to be Members of the Central Committee for the ensuing year:—

SIR THOMAS STOREY.	HENRY GARNETT, ESQ.	COLONEL MARTON.
REV. C. T. ROYDS, M.A.	ALBERT GREG, ESQ.	GEO. W. MAXSTED, ESQ.
REV. CANON ALLEN, D.D.	SAMUEL J. HARRIS, ESQ.	EDWARD G. PALEY, ESQ.
CHARLES BLADES, ESQ.	CHR. JOHNSON, ESQ.,	WILLIAM T. SHARP, ESQ.
EDWARD B. DAWSON, ESQ.	F.R.C.S.	ABRAM SEWARD, ESQ.

Moved by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness; seconded by James Cropper, Esq.

3.—That this Meeting cordially thanks the Committees and Collectors of the Cumberland and other Ladies' Associations for the ability, zeal, and self-denial with which they have successfully endeavoured to obtain Contributions in aid of the funds of the Royal Albert Asylum; and trusts that the active Friends of the Institution will co-operate with the Central Committee in the formation of additional Ladies' Associations.

Moved by the Worshipful the Mayor of Carlisle (B. Scott, Esq.); seconded by Thos. Horrocks, Esq., Carlisle.

4.—That this Meeting gratefully acknowledges the past services of the Cumberland Committee, and invites the following Gentlemen to act in the same capacity for the promotion of the objects of the Royal Albert Asylum :—

The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF CARLISLE, <i>Chairman.</i>	L. F. B. DYKES, Esq., Dovenby Hall.
The Right Rev. the BISHOP OF BARROW-IN-FURNESS.	EDWARD ECROYD, Esq., Armathwaite.
The Right Hon. LORD MUNCASTER (Lord Lieutenant.)	ROBERT FERGUSON, Esq., Morton.
THE HIGH SHERIFF (H. P. Senhouse, Esq.)	WILLIAM FORSTER, Esq., Houghton Hall.
The Worshipful the MAYOR OF CARLISLE (B. Scott, Esq.)	S. P. FOSTER, Esq., Penrith.
Rev. JAMES ARLOSH, Carlisle.	J. J. HARRIS, Esq., Cockermouth.
E. H. BANKS, Esq., Wigton.	Rev. G. E. HASSELL, Wigton.
S. J. BINNING, Esq., Carlisle.	THOMAS HORROCKS, Esq., Carlisle.
R. W. COWEN, Esq., Dalston.	T. F. I'ANSON, Esq., M.D., Whitehaven.
W. I. R. CROWDER, Esq., Carlisle.	G. J. JOHNSON, Esq., Braimpton.
Rev. W. DACRE, Irthington.	A. H. KNIGHT, Esq., M.D., Keswick.
HENRY DOBINSON, Esq., Carlisle.	Colonel SEWELL, Cockermouth.
T. S. DOUGLAS, Esq., Workington.	EDWARD STOREY, Esq., Lancaster.
	Rev. B. W. WILSON, Lazonby.
	R. A. ALLISON, Esq., M.P., <i>Treasurer.</i>
	HENRY BARNES, Esq., M.D., <i>Hon.</i>
	W. I. R. CROWDER, jun., Esq., M.A., <i>Secs.</i>

Moved by W. C. Gully, Esq., Q.C., M.P.; seconded by Sir Thomas Storey (Vice-Chairman of the House Committee.)

5.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Honorary Auditor, Charles Blades, Esq., and to the Professional Auditor, Mr. William G. Welch, for their Audit of the Accounts of the Royal Albert Asylum, and for their examination of the Securities held on the Sustentation Fund Account; and this Meeting, in compliance with Rule 34, hereby appoints Samuel Satterthwaite, Esq., as Honorary Auditor, and Mr. Wm. G. Welch as Professional Auditor for the ensuing year.

Moved by the Worshipful the Mayor of Chester (C. Brown, Esq.); seconded by J. Watt, Esq., Carlisle.

6.—That, circumstances permitting, the next General Annual Meeting of the Royal Albert Asylum be held at Lancaster, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1893; and that notice thereof be given in the Lancaster, Carlisle, Kendal, Manchester, Liverpool, Chester, York, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Sheffield, Durham, and Newcastle newspapers.

Moved by Henry Barnes, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E., (Hon. Sec.), Carlisle; seconded by Christopher Johnson, Esq., F.R.C.S., Lancaster.

7.—A cordial Vote of Thanks to the Chairman was moved by the Worshipful the Mayor of Workington (T. Iredale, Esq.); seconded by W. I. R. Crowder, Esq., Carlisle.



Before the General Annual Meeting, the Worshipful the Mayor (B. Scott, Esq.), and the Hon. Local Secretaries (Dr. Barnes and W. I. R. Crowder, jun., Esq.), kindly entertained at Luncheon the Right Rev. Chairman, the High Sheriff, Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart., M.P., W. C. Gully, Esq., Q.C., M.P., and the members of the Central Committee attending as a Deputation.

REPORT

*Presented at the General Annual Meeting,
at Carlisle, September 28th, 1892.*

THE Central Committee have much pleasure in presenting to the Subscribers of the Royal Albert Asylum their Twenty-eighth Annual Report. The financial and general condition of the Institution is satisfactory and indicative of uninterrupted growth and prosperity, for which the Committee are devoutly grateful.

Two years ago the Right Hon. Lord Winmarleigh's resignation of the Chairmanship of the Central Committee was announced with deep regret, and it is now the painful duty of the Committee to report to the Subscribers his Lordship's death. He now rests from his labours after an exceptionally long life spent in the service of his Queen and Country and in the cause of suffering humanity. He took an active part in the establishment of the Royal Albert Asylum, and in securing for it Royal and other influential patronage; and in the year 1878, on the retirement of the late Dr. DeVitré through failing health, his Lordship accepted the office of Chairman of the Central Committee at the advanced age of 76, when other men would have pleaded the infirmities of age and the absolute need of rest after so active a public career. But Lord Winmarleigh having carefully counted the cost, cheerfully undertook duties which he discharged with singular ability, sagacity, and energy. He made himself familiar with the details of the administration, and his earnest advocacy of the interests of the Asylum was all the more effective because of that intimate knowledge. In the Board Room he always manifested judgment, tact, and courtesy; to the chief officers he was accessible, sympathetic,

Death of
Lord
Winmarleigh.

and a ready and wise counsellor; to the teachers and attendants he was considerate and kind, fully appreciating the trying nature of their difficult work; and in the patients he took a deep, compassionate interest. Lord Winmarleigh will ever be held in affectionate remembrance by all who had the honour of being associated with him, in however humble a capacity, in the benevolent work of the Royal Albert Asylum. Happily, for coming generations his name is perpetuated in the "Winmarleigh Recreation Hall," to which he was a munificent contributor, as he was also to the general funds of the Institution. His heart and hand were both open and free, and his good deeds shine in the world.

Death of the
Bishop of
Carlisle
(Dr. Harvey
Goodwin).

In visiting Carlisle again the Central Committee have to deplore the loss by death of one of the ablest and most eloquent advocates of the cause of the Imbecile and of the Royal Albert Asylum especially. From the year 1870 until his death, the late Bishop of Carlisle (Dr. Harvey Goodwin) was a hearty, energetic supporter of the Institution, and powerfully assisted its progress by his eloquent and persuasive appeals in its behalf. Those appeals had a far-reaching and stimulating influence which can hardly be over-estimated. They were characterised by a natural strength, sagacity, sympathy, and pathos that could not fail to appeal effectively to the intellect and heart of the benevolent; and, through the medium of the press, "he being dead yet speaketh."

Public Meetings
at Carlisle.

The first public meeting held in Carlisle in aid of the Royal Albert Asylum took place in 1870, under the presidency of the late Bishop, who was Chairman also at public meetings in 1874 and 1885. Lord Muncaster, the Lord Lieutenant of the County, and a munificent contributor to the funds of the Asylum, presided at another meeting in 1878. The present is, therefore, the fifth time the Committee appear before a Cumberland audience to state the objects and claims of the Royal Albert Asylum; to make an appeal which, in the words of the late Bishop, "should go straight to every Christian heart, and most strongly to those who have means to give of their superfluity to help their poor afflicted brethren." The Institution is greatly indebted to the Cumberland Ladies' Association, which has successfully

carried on its work of arousing public interest and obtaining contributions ; and special thanks are also due to Mr. R. A. Allison, M.P., Local Treasurer, and to Dr. Barnes and Mr. W. I. R. Crowder, junr., Hon. Local Secretaries, whose persevering labours have done much to sustain the interest in the Institution.

The last General Annual Meeting was held at Leeds under the presidency of Sir Andrew Fairbairn, Chairman of the Yorkshire Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee. Stirring addresses were delivered by the Chairman ; by Mr. Edward Lawrence, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee ; and by Sir Thomas Storey, Vice-Chairman of the House Committee. The other members of the Central Committee who attended were Mr. E. B. Dawson, Mr. Albert Greg, Mr. C. Johnson, F.R.C.S., Mr. E. G. Paley, Mr. Edward Storey, Mr. S. Satterthwaite, Lancaster ; Mr. B. S. Brigg, Keighley ; Ald. John Hill, Mr. C. France, Bradford ; Mr. John Whitley, Mr. J. Selwyn Rawson, Halifax ; and Mr. C. F. Tetley, Mr. F. M. Lupton, Leeds. The meeting, owing to local circumstances, was held in the month of December, which was inconvenient to friends travelling from distant places ; and the inclement weather affected the attendance of local subscribers and friends. The Central Committee respectfully urge upon the Local Committees the importance of adhering as strictly as possible to the period prescribed by the Rules for holding the General Annual Meetings, namely the end of September.

An Election of Fifty Patients took place at Bradford on the 2nd of June, when Colonel Foster, Chairman of the Local Committee, presided. There were 111 candidates for admission, viz., Lancashire, 34 candidates for 23 vacancies ; Yorkshire, 46 candidates for 14 vacancies ; Cheshire, 9 candidates for 3 vacancies ; Westmorland, 5 candidates for 3 vacancies ; Cumberland, 3 candidates for 2 vacancies ; Durham, 7 candidates for 3 vacancies ; Northumberland, 7 candidates for 2 vacancies.

A Public Meeting was held at the Town Hall in the evening, under the presidency of the Chairman of the Central Committee, the Right Hon. John T. Hibbert, who advocated the claims of the Asylum and of the imbecile class generally.

General Annual
Meeting
at Leeds.

Election of
Patients
at Bradford.

Public Meeting
at Bradford.

Addresses were also delivered by the Mayor of Bradford (Ald. Priestley), Sir Thomas Storey, Col. Foster, Col. Hirst, C.B., Mr. W. P. Byles, Mr. Joseph Lupton, Mr. F. M. Lupton, Mr. B. S. Brigg, Mr. G. Buckston Browne, and Mr. C. France. The attendance was small, but evening meetings in aid of the Asylum are not, as a rule, well attended. Still, through the press and in other ways, much interest was excited, and a gratifying incident on this occasion was the appeal made by two working-men, fathers of children now in the Asylum. These speeches were spontaneous and touching. They testified most strongly to the grateful appreciation in which the Asylum is held by those who directly benefit by it. Extracts from speeches at the Leeds and Bradford meetings are appended to this Report.

To Colonel Foster the Institution is much indebted for his energetic and successful canvass for contributions, and also to Mr. Charles France, Hon. Local Secretary, for his cordial and active interest during many years.

Number and
Classification of
Patients.

The number of patients now in the Asylum is 605, of whom 415 are boys and 190 are girls. At the date of the last Report there were 589, viz., 401 boys and 188 girls. The average number resident during the year has been 581, and there have been 69 admissions, 35 discharges, and 18 deaths. Of the 605 present inmates, 337 are election cases, 230 reduced-payment cases, 16 full-payment cases, 12 associated and private cases, 7 life-interest cases, and 3 presentation cases.

According to the Counties from which they have been received, the patients now in the Asylum may be thus classified:—

LANCASHIRE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280
YORKSHIRE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
CHESHIRE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
DURHAM	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
NORTHUMBERLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
CUMBERLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
WESTMORLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
OTHER COUNTIES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Financial condition.

The income of the Institution for the past year has been well sustained, and it has been adequate to the demands of current expenditure. The total amount received from all sources has been £26,395 9s. 7d., as compared with £24,283 os. 1d. in the previous year. The Maintenance Account has received £21,560 1s. 9d., and the Sustentation Fund £4,835 7s. 10d. The principal item in the income of the Maintenance Account is £9,958 13s. 9d., being "payments for patients;" in the previous year it was £10,096 9s. 11d. The difference is to be accounted for by the death or removal of two or three private patients, and some variation in the total amount from year to year is to be expected. There is, unfortunately, considerable difficulty in keeping up the item of Annual Subscriptions, owing to uncontrollable causes; but the total amount received this year is slightly in excess of what was obtained last year, being £4,554 16s. 5d. as against £4,530 6s. 7d. Again the Committee earnestly appeal for additional Annual Subscriptions. They are a most valuable source of income. They represent a continuous interest in the Asylum diffused throughout the North of England. But, when the wealth and population of so extensive a district are considered, the sum now received from this source must be regarded as comparatively small. It should be at least double the amount now contributed. The Committee commend this subject to the benevolent consideration of the Local Committees, especially in Yorkshire. An increasingly large number of applications for admission is being received from that important county, but unless the income from it be steadily and permanently augmented, the friends of many a poor candidate must inevitably be disappointed. The Annual Subscriptions from Northumberland are totally incommensurate with the benefits received from the Institution, and call for immediate attention. The continued existence, stability, and efficiency of the Institution are largely dependent upon the growth of the Sustentation Fund, and the Committee are glad to report an increase in the amount of the Legacies. The sum of £4,777 12s. 10d. has been received this year as against £3,140 last year. In thus contributing to the Sustentation Fund, the charitable and wealthy are giving opportunities of happiness and mental development to those who have entered

Annual Subscriptions.

Sustentation Fund.

upon life with the divine image blurred, and deprived even of the capacity to acquire the means of subsistence. What nobler and more Christ-like use can be made of this world's goods than in caring for those whose feeble intellectual powers are still further limited by the infirmities of the soul's frail dwelling-place!

Legacies.

The following is a list of Legacies received during the year. Others have been notified but not paid before the 30th of June when the financial year closed.

		£	s.	d.
	Miss Anna Andrews Hibbert, Southport	10	11	12 10
	Miss Hannah Pickard, Ossett	1000	0	0
	James Wrigley, Windermere	1000	0	0
	Miss Ann Wilson, Bolton	500	0	0
	Nathaniel Wilson, Bolton	500	0	0
	Miss A. M. Newton, Reddish	250	0	0
	Charles Watson, Halifax	180	0	0
	John Manchester, Preston (additional)	146	0	0
	Miss Charlotte Freeman, Liversedge	100	0	0
	Wm. Scott Brown, Manchester	90	0	0
	John Townley, Southport	50	0	0
	Mrs. Martha Taylor, Halifax	22	1	7

Investments.

During the financial year the following additional investments have been made at a total cost of £4,688 9s. 6d:— £1,690 Midland Railway 4 per cent Preference Stock, and £1,500 Great Western Railway 5 per cent Preference Stock.

Audit.

The Books of Account and Vouchers have been carefully audited by Mr. W. G. Welch, who has for many years ably performed this responsible duty. The Balance Sheets clearly set forth the various items of income and expenditure, and are duly certified by Mr. Welch and by the Honorary Auditor, Alderman Chas. Blades, who has kindly acted, in the absence from home of Mr. Albert Greg, appointed at the last General Annual Meeting. The Professional Auditor's Report is prefixed to the Balance Sheets.

Contributions
by Parents of
Election
Patients.

Attention is again called to the contributions towards maintenance received from the parents or other relatives of Election patients, which have this year amounted to £948

2s. 9d. From Lancashire the sum of £407 4s. od. has been received; Yorkshire, £336 os. 3d.; Cheshire, £96 5s. 6d.; Durham, £51 6s. 6d.; Westmorland, £11 13s. od.; Cumberland, £19 15s. od.; Northumberland, £25 18s. 6d. The worth of these contributions is not to be estimated simply by their money value. They help to foster a feeling of independence and to continue parental solicitude for the afflicted children. They vary from 1s. to 6s. a week, paid quarterly; and with every remittance there is sure to be some tender enquiry as to the health and progress of the patient.

With the munificent donation of £1,000 contributed by Mrs. Bindloss, of Milnthorpe and Kendal, the Committee have been enabled to clear off the balance of £599 19s. 4d. on the Estate and Buildings Improvement Account. The Committee are deeply grateful to Mrs. Bindloss for her generous gift, which has relieved them from the embarrassment of a debt that has long been a drain upon the resources of the Maintenance Account.

Munificent
Donation.

The following is a table of the Contributions to the Maintenance and Sustentation Funds as received from the Seven Northern Counties associated in the work of the Asylum:—

COUNTIES.	MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.			SUSTENTATION FUND ACCOUNT.		TOTAL.
	Annual Subscriptions	Donations.	Legacies.	Legacies.	Donations.	
LANCASHIRE	£ 1494 9 1	£ 249 16 9	£ 50 0 0	£ 2497 12 10	£ 4291 18 8	
YORKSHIRE	1461 15 11	373 1 0	22 1 7	1280 0 0	3189 8 6	
CHESHIRE	551 12 9	50 10 10	.....	.....	602 3 7	
WESTMORLAND.....	238 15 8	1119 5 8	.....	1000 0 0	2358 1 4	
CUMBERLAND	318 15 6	20 15 4	.....	.....	339 10 10	
DURHAM	436 9 0	2 2 0	.....	5 5 0	443 16 0	
NORTHUMBERLAND	52 18 6	.....	.....	.....	52 18 6	
	4554 16 5	1815 11 7	72 1 7	4777 12 10	57 15 0	11277 17 5

If this table be compared with that given in the last Report, it will be observed that there is a decline in the Annual Subscriptions from Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cumberland, and Northumberland, while there is an increase in the amounts received from Westmorland, Cheshire, and Durham. In the Durham subscriptions the difference is only 5s. The

Contributions
from the
Seven Counties.

increase from Westmorland is due to the recent formation of the Westmorland Ladies' Association. The attention of Lancashire friends is called to the decline in the amount received from that county. It is important that some systematic effort should be made to augment such contributions, otherwise Lancashire will, in this respect, soon have to take a second place to Yorkshire. Neither county gives an amount proportionate to its population and wealth, and the demands it makes upon the accommodation of the Institution. In consequence of Mrs. Bindloss's contribution, the Donations are much in excess of the amount received last year, being £1,815 11s. 7d. as against £600 8s. 5d. The Committee again urge the importance of Donations, as greatly assisting the Maintenance Fund, and enabling the Committee to undertake improvements which could not otherwise be made. Lancashire continues to hold the first place as regards Legacies, though Yorkshire has, during the last year or two, improved in that respect. The total amount of Legacies last year was £3,242 7s. 7d., and this year £4,849 14s. 5d. In both years, the bequests were made by friends in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Westmorland. The gross total of the Contributions to the Maintenance and Sustentation Funds this year is £11,277 17s. 5d., while last year it was £8,873 2s. 7d.

Ladies'
Associations.

To the earnest and self denying labours of the numerous Ladies' Associations connected with the Asylum, the Central Committee are under very great obligations, and the patient continuance of the ladies in well-doing is deserving of all praise and gratitude. It is always difficult to sustain the active interest of a large body of workers in any benevolent enterprise, and when it is remembered that the Committees and Collectors of these Ladies' Associations reside at a great distance from the Asylum, and that the majority have never visited it, their zealous efforts in its behalf are all the more to be commended. It would afford the Central Committee great pleasure to welcome such visitors to the Asylum, and they sincerely hope that some arrangements may be made for periodical visits of that kind. To see the Institution in full operation could not fail to deepen conviction of the importance and usefulness of its beneficent work, and would tend to renewed exertions in its favour.

The amounts collected by the Ladies' Associations this year are as follows:—

Amounts
collected by
Ladies'
Associations.

	Annual			Subscriptions.			Donations.			Total.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
CHESHIRE	...	...	...	410	2	9	45	0	10	455	3	7
MANCHESTER AND SALFORD DISTRICT	248	3	0	16	1	3	264	4	3				
,, ,, (ROCHDALE BRANCH)	89	6	11	13	3	6	102	10	5				
DURHAM	...	...	...	381	1	0	...	...	...	381	1	0
HALIFAX	...	...	...	346	2	2	9	19	4	356	1	6
BRADFORD	...	...	...	235	18	9	20	10	8	256	9	5
WESTMORLAND (second Instalment)	...	163	2	8	107	15	8	270	18	4			
CUMBERLAND	...	...	...	234	6	6	20	15	4	255	1	10
LEEDS	...	...	...	96	6	6	0	16	6	97	3	0
YORK	...	...	...	84	9	6	5	10	6	90	0	0
SOUTHPORT	...	...	...	11	13	6	0	2	6	11	16	0
THIRSK	...	...	...	2	2	0	5	5	0	7	7	0
SALTBURN-BY-THE-SEA	...	...	...	5	13	0	1	7	0	7	0	0
				£	2308	8	3	246	8	1	2554	16	4

It is gratifying to be able to report that the total amount collected this year is £210 13s. od. in excess of £2,344 3s. 4d. obtained last year. The difference is to be accounted for by the establishment of the Westmorland Ladies' Association, which has been most energetically and successfully worked by the President (the Countess of Bective), the Hon. Secretary, (Miss Wakefield), and the ladies associated with them. Cheshire still holds the first place among the County Associations, and Halifax among those of the towns. Considering the enormous number of individual subscribers to be canvassed, it is surprising that there is not more fluctuation in the total amounts obtained from year to year; but it is evident that the collectors are most anxious to keep up the standard previously attained. In no more efficient manner can the Local Committees aid the Institution than by assisting in the formation of Ladies' Associations in their respective localities, and the Central Committee earnestly appeal for co-operation in this direction.

To the Clergymen and Ministers who have made Collections and Offertories. Collections for the Asylum during the year, the Central Committee desire to tender their grateful acknowledgments. Such appeals are of service to the Institution in diffusing information respecting its objects and claims. Among the preachers who should be specially thanked is the Lord

Bishop of Manchester. His Lordship came to Lancaster for the express purpose of pleading the cause of the Imbecile, and he evinced great interest in the humane and Christian work of the Institution. The Committee would earnestly appeal for such assistance. As they have previously remarked, many of the poorer cases are introduced to their notice by Clergymen and Ministers, who do not, however, show much inclination to help the Asylum by pulpit or other advocacy. In reply to such applications a request for co-operation is invariably made, but a favourable response is seldom given.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester, St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster, per the Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
 Rev. T. Battle, East Keswick Church, Leeds
 Rev. R. T. Bradbury, S. Cross Church, Knutsford.
 Rev. W. Barlow Brown, Earlsheaton Wesleyan Church, Dewsbury.
 Rev. J. N. Hoare, St. John's Church, Keswick.
 Ven. Archdeacon Hornby, St. Michael's-on-Wyre Church, Garstang.
 Rev. T. H. Irving, St. Paul's Church, Lindale-in-Cartmel.
 Rev. J. T. Lawton, St Thomas' Church, Bedford Leigh.
 Rev. T. B. Tylecote, Lowther Church, Penrith.
 Rev. W. Stuart White, Parish Church, Esh, Durham ; also at All Saints', Eshwinning and Ushaw Moor, Durham.
 Rev. Thomas Windsor, Congregational Chapel, Skipton.
 Rev. J. Wordsworth, Gosforth Church.

Special Contributions. Attention is invited to the following Special Contributions :—

A Donation of £1,000 from Mrs. Bindloss, of Milnthorpe and Kendal.

A Donation of £100 from Mrs. Field, Rochdale ; an additional Donation of £60 from "M. A. C.," Sheffield.

An "In Memoriam" Donation of £52 10s. for Yorkshire, and £5 5s. from Miss Willan, Bentham, for Durham ; a Thank-offering "In Memoriam," £1 1s., from "E. S. F.," Darlington ; an Annual Subscription of £2 from the Trustees of the late Henry Assheton Cross, Grange-over-Sands.

An additional Donation of £21 from the Rochdale Provident Co-operative Society, Limited ; an additional Donation of £5 5s. od. from the Heywood Industrial Co-operative Society. The following Annual Subscriptions have been continued this year : Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Society, £21 ; Brighouse Industrial Society, £5 5s. od. ; Halifax Flour Society, £2 2s. od. ; Sowerby Bridge Flour Society, £2 2s. ; Sowerby Bridge Industrial Society £2 2s. ; Prestwich Co-operative Society, £1 1s. od.

An Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d. from the Parkgate Division of the Sons of Temperance, Rotherham.

A Collection of £7 8s. 6d. at a Sacred Musical Service at Earlsheaton Wesleyan Chapel, Dewsbury, per Rev. W. Barlow Brown ; proceeds of a Concert at Rossington, Doncaster, £2 15s. 8d., per Rev. J. W. Scarlett ; proceeds of a Concert at Castle Eden, £1 3s., per Mrs. F. G. J. Robinson.

Mothers' Meeting at Bunbury, Cheshire, 10s. 6d., Annual Subscription, per Mrs. Aspinall, Tarporley; Servants at Ravenscroft Hall, Middlewich, 4s. 6d., Annual Subscription; Collected at Aldford Girls' School, per Miss Annie White, 12s. 6d.; Collected by Sunday Scholars at Shap, Westmorland, 11s. 1d.; Coal Club at Churton, Cheshire, 5s. od.

Among the Sundry Gifts the following may be Sundry Gifts. mentioned :--

2,550 Bulbs of various kinds, from Messrs. Dicksons, Limited, Royal Seed and Nursery Establishment, Chester

Tools for Wood-carving, from Dr. Telford Smith, R.A.A.

Ornamental Printing Type, from Messrs. R. and G. Brash, Lancaster; Gore's Liverpool Directory for 1892, from Messrs. J. Mawdsley and Son, Liverpool.

Dresses for Entertainments, from Lady Storey and Miss Paley, Lancaster; Parcel of Ribbons from Mrs. Duncan, Westbourne, Otley; Hats and Caps from Messrs. Marsden Brothers, Lancaster.

Parcels of Books, Illustrated Papers, Pictures, Scrap Books, &c., from other Friends of the Institution.

Grateful acknowledgments are due to the Honorary Solicitors and other Honorary Officers, who are always ready to place their valuable services at the disposal of the Central Committee.

Hearty thanks are again tendered to the Local Committees for their esteemed co-operation. The continued prosperity of the Institution greatly depends upon the sustained interest of many distant places in its beneficent work, and the Central Committee hope to have the continued and increased support of the Local Committees. To the Newspaper Press the Institution is also under great obligations for the wide publicity given to the reports of meetings and other proceedings. Just before the Bradford Election Meeting the *Bradford Observer* sent a member of its staff to describe the daily work of the Asylum, and the article awakened local interest. The Editor of the "Umpire" spent a day at the Asylum, and afterwards gave a most vivid and interesting account of his visit, accompanied by cleverly sketched illustrations. Both articles have been re-printed, and will be found useful to all who desire to make the work of the Asylum more widely known.

The Institution has lost an excellent friend by the death of Sir Matthew Wm. Thompson. During the illness of the late Dr. de Vitré he accepted, with Mr. Edward Lawrence, the office of Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee, which he reluctantly resigned on becoming Chairman

Local Committees.

Newspaper Press.

The late
Sir M. W.
Thompson,
Bart.

of the Midland Railway Company. Sir Matthew Wm. Thompson frequently attended the meetings of the Committee, and gave the Institution the benefit of his shrewd intelligence and great business ability. He always regarded himself as a special representative of the interests of Yorkshire in the Asylum. He was succeeded in the Vice-Chairmanship by the present occupant of the office, Sir Andrew Fairbairn, who is always ready to render his valuable assistance. The following additional members of the Central Committee have been recently appointed:—Mr. T. Horrocks, representing the Cumberland Committee; and Mr. Jacob Wakefield, Dr. Paget-Tomlinson and Mr. W. Bindloss, the Westmorland Committee.

Additional
Members of the
Central
Committee.

New Gas Main
and other
Renovations.

An Infectious
Hospital
necessary

Considerable expense has been incurred by putting in a new four inch gas main, the three inch main having been found too small for an adequate supply of gas, in consequence of the many additional buildings to be lighted; the flooring in the cross corridors, having been much worn, has been covered with birch; the heating apparatus has been extended to the servants' dormitories, and other additions and alterations have been made; and a large portion of the Asylum has been painted and renovated.

One of the best means of preventing the spread of any epidemic disease among the patients would be a small detached building to be used as a Hospital for infectious or contagious diseases. Suspected cases of scarlatina, measles, &c., might be immediately isolated and exclusively treated. The Rodgett Infirmary affords accommodation in the upper floor for a few infectious cases; but so many of the patients being scrofulous, phthisical, and otherwise afflicted, the Infirmary is generally full with the ordinary sick, who could not be removed to the Asylum without incurring serious risk. With 605 patients altogether, the utmost capacity of the Asylum and its various adjuncts is now utilised; indeed much inconvenience is experienced whenever any considerable portion of the building has to undergo painting and renovation. Such a Hospital as is required need not be a stone structure. An iron building of a commodious character and suitably fitted up might be provided at a moderate expense. It would remove serious cause for anxiety in the medical administration of the Asylum.

The Garden and two Farms continue to be valuable to the Asylum both for their produce and for the healthy employment of the patients. The experience of all Imbecile Institutions is favourable to out-door occupations for the feeble-minded, and such training affords the best chance of obtaining a suitable livelihood when the patients have to leave the Asylum. In America, where land is comparatively cheap, the Institutions for Imbeciles possess extensive estates which are worked by the inmates. Land is dearer and more difficult to purchase in a densely populated country like this. But all common forms of manual training are useful. They tend to develop both body and mind, and to bring them into harmonious relations. They discipline the feeble wills and train to habits of self-control and industry. They help to convert the degraded imbecile into a bread-winner, for economical considerations must be taken into account.

Farms and
Garden.

The produce supplied to the Asylum during the year Farm Produce. has been worth, at fair market prices, £5,057 6s. 11d. It has consisted of 48,276 lbs. of beef; 1,867 lbs. of veal; 24,587 lbs. of mutton; 568 lbs. of lamb; 14,874 lbs. of pork; 146 fowls; 14,879 eggs; 56,526 gallons of milk; 9,343 stones of potatoes.

Both Farms have again been closely inspected, at the request of the Committee, by two good, practical agriculturists, Mr. John Cottam, of Well House, Lancaster, and Mr. Henry Wilson, of Hornby. Their Report speaks favourably of the high condition of the land, the excellence of the stock, and the efficient management generally.

Annual Farm
Valuation

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head—Weekly Cost. including all office and administration expenses, as well as workshops, repairs, and building sundries—has been 13s. 3½d, and without the last three items, 12s. 6d. Last year the amounts were 13s. 4d. and 12s. 10d. respectively. The cost of maintenance includes both staff and patients. The weekly expense of food and clothing has been 5s. 8d. per head.

In comparing the cost of maintenance with that of other Asylums and Institutions, it is only fair to take into consideration the special character of the Royal Albert

Comparative
cost of
Maintenance.

Asylum and kindred institutions. In addition to the ordinary staff of a County Lunatic Asylum, there must be an adequate number of well-qualified teachers. As the clothing of the patients is made and repaired on the premises and as the industrial training of the inmates is a leading feature of the work of the Institution, an efficient body of trade instructors must be employed; and the same remark may be made with regard to the out-door occupations, as the Farm and Garden, &c. From the helpless character of many of the patients, or from their being only children, less assistance can be rendered in the domestic work of the place. An additional element of importance is the dependence of the Institution upon the voluntary and separate support of each of Seven Counties. An elaborate and expensive machinery is required to sustain and extend an active interest in the Institution, and to collect the funds; and the keeping of the numerous books of account, with other multifarious duties, is necessarily very onerous. But the utmost vigilance is exercised with regard to expenditure, and the various departments of the Institution are conducted on the lines of the strictest economy combined with efficiency.

Testimony
of Friends of
Patients.

Following the custom of previous years, 139 of the patients went home in August for the annual holiday, and the Committee have pleasure in quoting from the testimony of the friends as to the improvement observed in the patients.

1. (V. 1171). "I am very glad to say that J. W. V. has improved considerably during the last 12 months, both mentally and physically, and his condition and behaviour have given us great satisfaction during his month's holiday."

2. (H. 1411). "I consider my son very much improved during the last year, his speech and education showing considerable improvement."

3. (W. 1225). "I am very much gratified to find that J. W. W. is in my opinion, greatly improved in his habits and dressing, also more confident when out of doors. We are very thankful to find this so, and hope you can further improve him during next season."

4 (P. 1447). "My son seems in good health, very bright and lively, though thinner than he was when he first left home. He has not grown in height more than half an inch in the last 14 months. I notice a decided improvement in the following particulars:—(1) steadiness in walking; (2) power of using his hands, as in feeding himself at meals &c; (3) general intelligence, and ability to understand what is said to him. He has evidently received much careful training."

5. (M. 1362). "I consider J. has wonderfully improved both in health and mental condition."

6. (H. 1370). "He is much brighter in his appearance, cleaner in his habits, and altogether improved in his mental condition. He has behaved himself very well during his holidays."

7. (M. 1269). "We are quite satisfied with the steady improvement in our son R.A. He seems to be much better to manage, and has not been so much trouble as before, and seems willing to do anything he is told. He is better to understand in telling a tale, and can clean a pair of shoes much better this time than twelve months ago. He has had very good health while he has been at home, and we are very thankful to you and all interested in such good work."

8. (P. 129). "Very pleased to say my daughter continues to improve in every way."

9 (W. 1094). "There is a very decided mental improvement in my daughter F., she made herself most useful during her holidays, and has shewn much thoughtfulness in many ways."

10. (W. 1444). "I am very pleased to report that I find a great improvement in my daughter M.W., since her admission to the Albert Asylum. She is much more cleanly in her habits and able to speak better. I am quite satisfied with the treatment she receives, and very grateful for all the help and care given."

11. (C. 1186). "I think B. has improved somewhat during the last twelve months; she takes more interest in what is going on around her, and seems to be a little more self-reliant. She would, most likely, be more so if her sight were good."

12. (H. 1383). "We find S. E. H. improved in every way, and we are much pleased with her appearance, and so are all who have seen her."

The Medical Superintendent's Report supplies detailed information respecting the health, training, occupations, and amusements of the patients. Dr. Shuttleworth is able to give several remarkable instances of the success of the training afforded by the Institution, and such cases must be very encouraging to the Staff. In endeavouring to develop the feeble intelligence of imbeciles much disappointment must inevitably be encountered; but it often happens that, after years of apparently fruitless labour, the dormant faculties of the patients are awakened and steady progress is made. The zealous interest taken in the work by the various officials deserves cordial commendation; and the Committee are glad to find that Dr. Shuttleworth, aided by Dr. Telford Smith, the Assistant Medical Officer, is able to continue his scientific researches with regard to the causation of Imbecility, and the best methods of treating the

Medical Super-
intendent's
Report.

malady. Dr. Shuttleworth's extensive experience renders his scientific contributions to the medical literature of the subject of special value.

Resignation of
Matron.

The Committee cannot permit the retirement of Miss Emily Smith, who has for the last six years creditably filled the office of Matron, without recognising the fidelity and efficiency with which she has discharged the onerous duties of her responsible position. Much of the harmony and comfort of a large Institution depends upon the discretion, tact, temper, and good-feeling of the Matron, and Miss Smith has justified the high opinion expressed in her testimonials from the late Rev. C. H. Spurgeon and others. She leaves the Royal Albert Asylum with the sincere respect and best wishes of the Committee for her future happiness.

Deputations
from Boards of
Guardians.

Periodical visits are made to the Institution by deputations from the Boards of Guardians sending patients for care and training. The following are selected from numerous gratifying entries in the Visitors' Book by such deputations :

"It is satisfactory to know that there is such an admirable Institution for the care and treatment of this most unfortunate class of the community, and that it is so well managed. It deserves every support and encouragement."

"We were exceedingly well satisfied with the condition of the whole Institution, and with the kindly care, &c., shown by the Medical Superintendent and other officials to the inmates."

"A deputation this day inspected the patients belonging to this Union, and are thoroughly satisfied with the condition in which they found them and the care bestowed upon them."

"We saw the patients chargeable to the Parish, who were evidently the objects of great care and attention."

Pauper
Imbeciles.

But little progress seems to have been made in considering practically what is to be done with the pauper imbeciles of the North of England. The excellent example set by the Metropolis in providing both Schools and Asylums for that unfortunate class, although generally approved, has not stimulated other districts of the country to do likewise. And yet the need is urgent and ought to be met. An intelligent and discriminating Charity has done much for other classes of imbeciles, and the Royal Albert Asylum has not been unmindful of the pauper class. It has been abundantly demonstrated that idiotic and feeble-minded

children are susceptible of physical and mental improvement, and as it is now the recognised duty of the State to educate all its dependent children, they are fairly entitled to public provision for special training. Neglected they inevitably deteriorate, and their demoralising influence must tend to an increase of pauperism and vice; and society must suffer the penalty of this neglect. As at Darenth, two departments are necessary in order to carry out the full scope of the work thoroughly—a School and an Asylum or custodial department. For the present the Royal Albert Asylum is able to afford opportunities of training to many improvable cases. It makes, however, no provision for the permanent or life-long care of Imbeciles. Under the systematic and constant employment of well-trained patients, the cost of maintenance in the custodial department might be materially lessened. With kind and competent supervision, the elder boys might be employed on the farm, in the garden, at their handicrafts, or in the care of the more helpless cases; the girls and young women might find occupation in the laundry, kitchen, dormitories, sewing-rooms, and general house-work. In Lancashire the Asylums Board are contemplating, in the erection of an additional Asylum, some better provision for harmless, chronic Lunatics and Imbeciles, and it is to be hoped that the scheme adopted will be such as to commend itself to those who have had extensive experience in the treatment of imbeciles, and that it will afford a worthy example to other counties, either separately or jointly. In America, Norway, and Denmark, there is more general provision for the training and care of imbeciles than in this country; and it is hardly creditable that a nation like ours so distinguished for its philanthropy, "with a tear for pity and a hand open as day for melting charity," should lag behind others in its duty to these defective classes. The life-care of imbeciles need not be expensive. The necessities are simple buildings, plain food, judicious classification, and intelligent supervision. In true Christian compassion for those in whom the noblest faculties of man are obscured by a physical organization which is but "a muddy vesture of decay," let us as a nation obey the apostolic injunction, and "comfort the feeble-minded."

Conclusion.

In concluding this Report, the Central Committee are grateful for the many evidences of steady progress in all the departments of the Institution, and they are encouraged to persevere in their beneficent work. To them, as to the Staff, it has been a labour of love, and great success has been vouchsafed to the enterprise. Slowly but surely, and without retrogression, the work has developed. Begun in earnest faith, it has been prosecuted with energy, and in humble reliance upon the Divine favour. One by one the original promoters have passed away, but those who are left are still inspired with hope and confidence. There is an imperative need that the work should be extended to meet the growing requirements of the community. To care for the crippled bodies and blighted minds of the lowest and most unfortunate class of humanity, with a full measure of compassion and protection, is a truly Christian and social obligation which ought not to be evaded either by the Individual or the State, but deserves the most generous countenance and support; and there is the highest satisfaction in the belief that

“ There’s a Divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.”

JOHN T. HIBBERT,

CHAIRMAN.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S GENERAL REPORT.

To the Central Committee of the Royal Albert Asylum.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my twenty-second Annual Report, comprising the twelve months ending August 31st, 1892.

During that period 69 patients (47 males, 22 females) have been admitted into the Institution; 35 patients (24 males, 11 females) have been discharged; and 18 patients (9 males and 9 females) have died. On the 31st of August, 1891, there were 589 patients (401 males and 188 females) on the Asylum Books; there are now 605 (415 males and 190 females), an increase, it will be observed, of 14 boys, but of only 2 girls. The average number resident has been 581; and the aggregate number under care and training at some portion of the year, 658.

I may remark that the number at present on the Asylum Books is the largest ever recorded as simultaneously resident. The full complement of existing accommodation has indeed been reached, with the exception of a few vacancies for the better class of payment cases both in the main Building and at Brunton House. Although the experience of twenty-two years has suggested important extensions of the originally contemplated classification of inmates, it is satisfactory to find that the estimate of the capacity of the Asylum as planned was fairly correct. Of course additional accommodation, as well as room for improved classification, has been afforded by the erection of the Farm-house, and of the Rodgett Infirmary, and the acquisition of Brunton House. The last named has all the amenities of a private residence, with a charming garden and pine wood for the recreation of its inmates, and the arrangements are of a family character, presided over by a Lady-Matron (Miss Studdert), but under the same medical and general supervision as the Asylum, with which it is connected by telephone. The pupils who reside there, and have also the advantage of training in the Institution Schools and Workshops, have been carefully selected, not merely upon considerations of payment, but as being suitable associates. The majority are youths who might be designated "borderland" cases, hardly requiring even the modified certification now prescribed by law.

Number of
Patients.

Brunton House.

Character of
Cases Admitted.

The fact that the Institution is now practically full will perhaps afford an excuse for reiterating my views as to the importance of restricting admission to such cases as offer a reasonable prospect of *benefiting by seven years' residence*. The complete, and necessarily costly, arrangements for education and training which characterise the Royal Albert Asylum, are to a great extent wasted in the case of Idiots whose mental or physical condition is so degraded as to unfit them for attendance in the Schools and Workshops. It is true that nursing and medical care will effect some amelioration in the condition of such unfortunate patients; but if the admission of this class entails the exclusion of others likely to derive substantial benefit from training, the relative usefulness of the Institution is thereby curtailed. I cannot but regret, therefore, the recent admission of one or two cases more fitted for hospital treatment than Institution training, and venture to hope that in the future the educational aims of the Royal Albert Asylum may be more distinctly recognised both by subscribers and the public. In the more remote districts parents are sometimes unwilling to send feeble-minded children, capable of great improvement, to the Institution from a misconception of the character of its inmates. It cannot be too strongly urged upon such that, whatever its name, the Royal Albert is to all intents and purposes a *School* for pupils whose mental deficiencies preclude them from benefiting by ordinary educational methods, a School, moreover, in which industrial as well as scholastic instruction is given.

Discharges.

Of the 35 patients discharged, 21 were elected cases who had completed their 7 years term, 5 other time-expired patients having had their period extended by the Committee to afford them an opportunity of becoming more proficient in industrial occupations in which they were making favourable progress. One girl, who had been in the Institution for upwards of nine years (having been retained beyond her election period in consideration of her usefulness as monitress in the Infant School) was taken home by her parents because her services in the holidays had proved valuable to them; and I think I am justified in referring to her case as one in which imbecility had entirely disappeared as a result of training in the Institution. A short quotation from a well-written letter of hers to the Schoolmistress may not be out of place. She says :

DEAR MISS HARGREAVES,—Just a few lines to let you know that I am quite well, and hope you are keeping the same. I am busy every day in house-work, and the time seems to go very quickly. . . . When you write to me will you kindly say who has taken my place in school. I suppose Ellen will be in her usual place. No doubt you will be pleased to hear that

I go to church every Sunday. . . . I went to hear an organ recital yesterday at Wargrave Church, which is about 2 miles from our village. I must now draw to a close as I have no more to say this time. Please give my love to Ellen, and also accept the same yourself—From yours truly,

A. H. H.

There is little doubt that if this girl had not been sent to the Institution she would now have been a burden, instead of a help, to her parents, for when admitted, at 9 years of age, it had been found quite impracticable to educate her with the rest of the family. In the case of a lad who went home for the August holiday last year, his grandfather observed so much improvement that he wrote to request his discharge previous to the expiration of his election term, stating that he had had him "examined by three doctors, and they say he is right enough and qualified to work." According to a recent report, he is now employed as a bricklayer's labourer; and from being a disorderly, destructive individual has now become a decent working man. Another lad discharged had become an expert ironer in our Laundry; and several girls were proficient in a variety of domestic work. One poor girl had to be discharged, after six months' probation, on account of confirmed epilepsy; and one of our higher payment cases, on account of the supervention of insanity.

The death rate this year is lower than that for the period of the last Report, viz. :—3·1 per cent. as compared with 3·8, calculated upon the average number resident, or 2·7 per cent. as compared with 3·0, calculated on the aggregate number under care and treatment. It may be interesting to note that during the last ten years (1882-91) the average annual mortality has been at the rate of 2·8 per cent. on the average number resident, or 2·4 per cent. on the aggregate number, a rate which compares favourably with that of any similar English Institution. There has happily been no epidemic, and we have reason to be thankful that with the exception of one case (promptly isolated) the Institution escaped a visitation of Influenza when prevalent in the neighbourhood early this year. The necessity for isolation has arisen on several occasions to prevent the spread of contagious disorders, and in the summer, rooms had to be set aside for patients suffering from catarrhal ophthalmia. The Rodgett Infirmary has been constantly occupied by an average of over 20 patients, and its value, not only as a hospital for acute cases of illness, but as a sanatorium for children requiring special medical and nursing care, is inestimable. Now that the main Building is full in every corner, prudence seems to point to the advisability of being prepared for an epidemic when it comes;

Death-rate.

Infectious Hospital.

and though the upper floor of the Rodgett Infirmary contains two small wards kept vacant for infectious cases, the outbreak of such virulent diseases as scarlet-fever or small-pox might not improbably necessitate the clearing of the lower wards, and it would be difficult to find satisfactory accommodation for the ordinary invalids so displaced. It is, therefore, with feelings of relief that I find the Committee disposed to consider the subject of further provision in the form of an iron hospital or other inexpensive structure, which would be available in emergencies. A detached infectious hospital, in addition to the ordinary Infirmary for the sick, has long been provided at the Darenth Asylum for Imbecile Children ; and the Medical Superintendent of Earlswood has pointed out, in his recent Reports, the necessity of similar provision in connection with that Institution.

Causes of
Death.

As regards the causes of death, I may mention that one poor girl died suddenly of an epileptic attack ; and that epileptic convulsions caused death in another case, in which, however, there existed chronic organic brain disease. One patient died whilst at home for his August holiday, symptoms of brain inflammation having suddenly developed. Fully half the deaths were attributed to some form of tubercular disease.

Education and
Training.

No change has occurred in the Staff of Teachers during the year ; and the Schools (under Mr. Woods and Miss Hargreaves respectively) continue to give carefully adapted instruction to their pupils. The writing, drawing, and other work of the senior boys furnish evidence of patient and persevering teaching ; and the manual exercises and kindergarten employments seen in the girls' and infants' school are of an interesting character. The practical outcome of sewing lessons is shown by the fact that no less than 209 articles of clothing have been made in the girls' school for use in the Wardrobe. Industrial training, commenced in the Schools, is carried on more completely in the workshops, garden and farm ; and for the girls, in the various domestic departments. A considerable amount of substantial furniture has been made by lads taught in our joiners' shop, and is in use in the dormitories. The work of the patients has attracted a good deal of attention in connection with Art and Industrial Exhibitions held in the district ; and on the suggestion of the Honble. Misses Wilson-Patten a collective exhibit was sent to Garstang last month, the sum of £1 2s. od. being awarded in prizes to our pupils. At the Lancaster Show, recently held, the first prize, *in open competition*, for knitted baby's-socks, was awarded to one of our girls who, though partially paralysed, makes excellent use of her hands, and

another obtained the second prize for decorative paper articles. An aggregate sum of £1 2s. 6d. was gained by our pupils for work which is referred to as follows in the *Lancaster Guardian* of August 27th :—

“A feature of the exhibition was the section taken up by the inmates of the Royal Albert Asylum, and the work done certainly reflects great praise upon their teachers. In one or two instances the children won on their merits in the open classes of the domestic division. A striking contrast was shown in the case of some handwriting by some boys. On one sheet of paper was the initial effort in writing their “strokes,” and on another was written in a neat legible hand the “Psalm of Life.” A mantel border in macrame work by a boy was also on view, together with some Kindergarten work and some drawings, and even a clever water-colour. Several articles of a useful and domestic character were also shown.”

A similar collection was also sent, by special request, to the Exhibition in aid of an Infirmary for Blackpool.

There is but little that is new to be said in connection with recreations. Concerts, magic-lantern exhibitions, dances, and occasional dramatic performances relieved the monotony of the winter season, the Christmas Entertainment consisting of a musical version of “Cinderella,” composed by Mr. John Farmer (Organist of Balliol College, and Director of the Harrow Music School), to whom we were indebted for the loan of the orchestral score. In the summer time, cricket has been regularly played by the boys on the new pitch laid down last year, and I may here take the opportunity of saying that the girls also would be glad to have a small portion of the play-field levelled for croquet and other pastimes. The usual Pic-nic to Cockersand Abbey was participated in by 125 of the patients; and a party of Brunton House boys have recently enjoyed a day’s outing to Windermere.

The annual excursion of the Staff, provided by the liberality of the Committee since 1890, again took place this year, and was greatly appreciated. Half of the in-door employés went in turn for a day’s outing, consisting of a sail up Windermere and a coach drive in the Lake Country, dinner and tea being provided at Ambleside. Such an entire change from the routine of daily duty was most enjoyable, and the consideration thus shown to the Staff tends, I trust, to promote *esprit-de-corps* and a feeling of attachment to the Institution.

In consequence of the enlargement of Scotforth Church, additional accommodation, in convenient proximity to the Asylum, has been obtained for patients attending public worship; the number of whom, including those attending Nonconformist Chapels in Lancaster, now averages about 70 each Sunday.

Recreations.

Staff Excursion.

Public Worship.

We have had the pleasure, during the year, of several visits from discharged patients who are making their way in the world. One of these, a young man from Leeds, successfully trained in our joiners' shop, reported that he was earning 20s. a week at a saw-mill, and the impression he gave to those who had had charge of him as a pupil was that his training here, both moral and mechanical, had rendered him not only skilful, but self-reliant. Another lad, sadly handicapped by physical infirmity, was, notwithstanding, earning 5s. a week as shop boy in a draper's at Halifax; and another gets 2s. 6d. a week for assisting a milkman at Bradford, with an occasional shilling for cutting grass in gardens. One of our former pupils, who was an efficient farm labourer when discharged, had enlisted in the army, and when last heard of was serving at the regimental dépôt! The tailor referred to in the last Report is going on very steadily, and having lost his father with whom he worked at home, has engaged himself as "improver" at 8s. 6d. per week. Another old patient gets 12s. a week as a scavenger at Burnley. We have also frequent communications with two former pupils, from Yorkshire and Cumberland respectively, both doing well in their employments, who never fail to send contributions to the Christmas Trees and otherwise to show their interest in the Institution. Naturally we do not see so much of the discharged girls, but lately we were pleasantly surprised by a visit from a neat-looking young woman, scarcely to be recognised as a former patient, accompanied by her uncle and aunt who gave an excellent character of her domestic usefulness and general conduct. She "keeps house for them and is very satisfactory." While referring to these cases with some pride and in a spirit of thankfulness, it would not be fair, on the other hand, to conceal the fact that we have occasional disappointments with regard to those who have promised well when under our care. Thus a young man trained at our farm, and an excellent worker there, especially amongst the horses, has had but irregular employment since he went home, and is said to be deteriorating owing to unfavourable surroundings. Another lad who by dint of persevering training here had become an expert shoemaker, is reported to be at home doing nothing, his friends having failed to find any employment for him. Of 25 patients discharged last year at the end of their period concerning whom it has been possible to obtain authentic information, 9 are reported to be doing favourably, being employed either in situations or at home, 6 are at home doing nothing, 8 have found their way into

asylums or workhouses, and 2 have died. These results are perhaps as good as could have been anticipated, yet the figures and the instances just quoted point to something more being necessary for the after-care of our pupils. As has been already stated, the Royal Albert Asylum is essentially a Training School, and as such has as much work before it as it can reasonably be expected to perform. The experience of similar institutions, both in this country and in America, has demonstrated that such a system of training requires to be supplemented by some custodial provision for indigent cases who receive no proper care when they leave the Institution. This, it seems to me, is the work that more especially belongs to the County Councils. It may be open to question, in Lancashire at least, whether it is worth while for the Asylums Board to go to the expense of equipping a school establishment for a comparatively small number of *educable* pauper imbeciles, so long as facilities for the training of such exist in this Institution; but there can be no doubt that separate provision for imbeciles who require life-long care, whether trained or untrainable, is a pressing necessity.

The Institution continues to be extensively visited both by the public and by patients' friends. Amongst visitors with a scientific object I may mention Dr. Albert Früs, appointed to take medical charge of a large "institute for imbeciles" at Ebberödgaard, near Copenhagen; Dr. Robert Jones, Medical Superintendent of Earlswood; and a numerous party of the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch of the British Medical Association, on the occasion of their annual meeting at Lancaster under my presidency. I must not omit to refer also to the visit, lasting several days, of Mrs. Burgwin, appointed by the London School Board Superintendent of their classes for the special instruction of backward children, and to her expression, as an experienced educator, of appreciation of the methods pursued in our schools.

That an extended interest is being shown in the care and assistance of those unfortunates who are precluded by mental or physical disabilities from taking part unaided in the battle of life, is shown by the investigations now in progress by the Charity Organisation Society, and by the recent provision of working homes (at Birmingham and Hitchin) for young women mentally feeble, and the "Home of Comfort," for epileptic women and children at Godalming. I am glad to find that the useful work of the Maghull Home for Epileptics continues to prosper.

Visitors.
Institutions
for the mentally
feeble and
epileptic.

Scientific
Investigations.

Whilst the practical amelioration of the inmates, whether by medical, moral, or educational methods, is the first object kept in view at the Royal Albert Asylum, I think I may say that the scientific aspects of idiocy and imbecility are carefully investigated. Nearly 1600 cases have entered or passed through the Institution, and a valuable amount of information is now accumulated in our case-books. Enquiries are often made, not only by medical men but by laymen, as to the causes of mental defect observed in our patients; and it may not be out of place to mention that in the recently published "Dictionary of Psychological Medicine," edited by Dr. Hack Tuke, there is an article, written jointly by Dr. Fletcher Beach and myself, in which the experience of the Darenth and the Royal Albert Asylums as regards the aetiology of an aggregate of 2380 cases is collated. The same work contains a contribution by myself on "The Ameliorative Treatment and Educational Training of Idiots and Imbeciles."

Acknowledg-
ments.

I would take this opportunity of acknowledging the valuable co-operation of Dr. Telford Smith (Assistant Medical Officer), not only in the medical work but in all that conduces to the welfare of the patients. Of the Matron, Miss Smith, whose services the Institution is unfortunately about to lose, I may venture to say that it will be very difficult to replace her, and that her zeal, discretion, devotion to duty, and kindness, both to patients and staff, are beyond all praise.

Conclusion.

I cannot close this Report without referring to the loss this Institution, as well as the country at large, has sustained in the recent death of Lord Winmarleigh. As Chairman for many years of the Central Committee, he evinced so much personal interest in both patients and staff that we could not fail to feel bound to him by more than an official tie; and his venerable memory will long live in the minds of all with whom he was brought into contact at the Royal Albert Asylum.

I have again to thank the Committee for much kind consideration, and remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. E. SHUTTLEWORTH,

Medical Superintendent.

Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster,
9th September, 1892.

CASES OF IMPROVEMENT

ILLUSTRATIVE OF REPORT.

(Not previously reported.)

SENIOR BOYS.

A. (1075). Admitted July, 1886, aged 16. Knew only a few letters, and could form some imperfectly on slate, recognised one or two coins, and one or two hours only on clock; was dull and heavy. Now reads and spells easy words, writes neatly in copy-book, and has written a letter home, distinguishes all the coins, knows all the hours of the clock, and is generally brighter and more active. Is a vigorous sawyer in Joiners' shop: also works in garden.

B. (1081). Admitted September, 1886, aged 9. Knew only a few letters, and could only make strokes on slate, and count up to ten. No idea of telling time by the clock, and could only distinguish black and white. Active with fingers but could not hold a needle. After 4 years' instruction in Infant School, was transferred to Senior Boys', and now reads and writes fairly, works easy addition sums, tells time almost to a minute, and distinguishes all the coins and weights. Is making good progress at the Tailors' shop, where he "seams" and "fells" neatly.

C. (1233.) Admitted April, 1888, aged 9. Then a dull boy, with an abnormally large head; school attainments *nil*, and was not at all apt in the use of his fingers. Improved considerably in Infants' School, where he remained till 1890, learning to do macrame work very neatly, and becoming apt at drill. Now reads fairly (has improved in articulation), writes a pretty good letter, works easy sums in addition, tells the hours and quarters, all the coins and some weights, and draws fairly on paper. Has recently exhibited a macrame mantel-border (made in his own time) to which a prize was awarded, and is making good progress in the Joiners' shop, where he is making a knife-box.

D. (1298). Admitted March, 1889, aged 9. Spoke indistinctly and knew only one or two letters, forming them imperfectly on slate. Could count a little, and recognise the hours on the clock. Now much improved in speech, reads easy words and spells them, writes fairly in copy-book and has sent a letter home, works easy addition sums, tells the hours and quarters, and has improved in general intelligence. Is a good shoe-black.

E. (1441). Admitted February, 1891, aged 14. Owing to paralytic affection was very infirm on feet, and could only use hands with difficulty. Formed simple letters on slate, worked easy sums in simple rules, and distinguished some of the colours. Now much improved in walking, and uses his hands better, writes a fairly good letter, works sums in all the compound rules, tells the time and colours well, and has improved generally. Is employed in Industrial Training shop.

F. (1469). Admitted August, 1891, aged 13. Could write a little in copy-book, understood value of unit figures but could not add, could not tell the time by the clock at all, and had but an imperfect notion of coins and weights. Now writes a fairly good letter, works easy addition sums, tells the clock to 5 minutes, knows all the coins and weights, and can calculate a little. Is useful in the Bakehouse.

GIRLS.

G. (1359). Admitted December, 1889, aged 11. Was a wayward, ill-tempered child, apt to pinch her companions in school, and would not attend to instruction. Could only make strokes on slate, count up to ten, distinguish black and red, and was too restless to hold a needle. Now reads simple words and writes in copy-book, understands the value of figures, improved in knowledge of colours, does kindergarten work well, and has recently worked a text in cross-stitch. Much improved in disposition and power of attention.

H. (1339). Admitted May, 1889, aged 7. Had evidently suffered from lack of appropriate instruction, for though comparatively bright and active, her educational and industrial attainments were *nil*. Now reads fairly well, writes words nicely in copy-book, distinguishes hours and quarters on the clock, and all the colours. Is good at shop lessons, and exceptionally clever at kindergarten work, designing her own patterns for stick-plaiting and paper-folding. Sews well and has recently dressed a doll without help. Is useful in dormitory and simple house-work.

I. (1516). Admitted March, 1891, aged 16. Was an exceedingly shy, nervous girl, restless and dissatisfied with whatever she was put to do. Preferred to sit taciturn though she could speak well. Could only read small words, and write indifferently, was dull at shop and clock lessons, and could sew imperfectly. Now much brighter, reads very well, and has composed and written a letter to her parents. Can tell the time to five minutes, and is bright at shop lesson. Is excellent at kindergarten work, and does crewel work. Is taking lessons on the piano.

INFANT BOYS.

J. (1505). Admitted August, 1891, Aged 6. Was very quiet and shy, and would scarcely answer if spoken to. Could not do any lessons and was very dull in every way. At present he is one of the brightest of the infant boys, is the monitor of his class, knows all his letters and can write them on a slate. Is very good at kindergarten work, threads beads well and can tell the colours of them. Can say all the tables, and drill in good time to the music. Is fond of fun and up to all kinds of amusements with his companions.

K. (1407). Admitted March, 1890, aged 9. Was a very fretful, peevish boy; if asked a question, he would cry. He could do no lessons and would not try. Now he reads fairly and writes easy words. Is bright at clock and shop lessons, and can tell and match all the colours. Is very good at kindergarten work. Sings well (with words), and sews nicely.

L. (1397). Admitted December, 1889, aged 6. Was a troublesome and mischievous boy, never to be trusted for an instant out of his nurse's sight. Could not speak distinctly and knew scarcely anything of school-work. Was too restless to listen to oral lessons, but could be made to write strokes on a slate. Now speaks quite distinctly and can be trusted to carry messages. Reads fairly well, and writes in a copy-book, tells the time to five minutes, and is bright at shop lessons. Can name and match all the colours and is very good at kindergarten work. Drills very well and sews neatly, can make beds, and sweep and dust nicely.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

LANCASTER, 7th SEPTEMBER, 1892.

In presenting for the eighteenth time a Report on the audit of the accounts of the Royal Albert Asylum, I have pleasure in referring to the prosperous state of the finances, and to the careful and correct keeping of the books of account.

Maintenance Account has an increased balance at the close of the year, although the average number of patients resident in the Asylum during the twelvemonths is 30 more than in the previous year; this necessarily entailing an increase in many of the principal items of expenditure such as wages, provisions, bedding, &c. The increase in expenses has been more than covered, however, by the large gain of £1,215 in Donations, and by smaller though still satisfactory gains in several other items of income. An increase in the Annual Subscriptions, at a time when the adverse condition of trade is restricting the funds available for charitable purposes, is gratifying evidence that the claims of this Institution are being ably presented to the public, and liberally recognised by them.

The Estate and Buildings Improvement Account has received the sum of £1,602 4s. 8d. by transfer from Maintenance Account, and, after the payment of the debt remaining from the expenditure of previous years, a balance of £1,000 is carried forward. I understand that the Committee have under consideration the expenditure of this balance in the erection of an Isolation Hospital for the reception of cases of Infectious Disease.

The Sustentation Fund Annual Account has received in Legacies £4,777 12s. 10d., and in Donations £57 15s. od. In company with the honorary auditor, Mr. C. Blades, I examined the Deeds and Certificates representing the Sustentation Fund Investments, and found them in proper order.

W. G. WELCH, AUDITOR.

MAINTENANCE

Dr.

From June 30th, 1891,

Receipts.							£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
To Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	6	8			
,, Donations	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,815	11	7			
,, Legacies under Fifty Guineas	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	1	7			
,, Annual Subscriptions	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,554	16	5			
,, Payments for Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,958	13	9			
,, Interest on Sustentation Fund Investments	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,242	4	2			
(Including £13 15s. 8d., "Income from Joseph Nutter's Gift")												
,, Interest on Bank Deposits	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	13	4			
,, Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	5	0			
,, Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	433	8	2			
										21,359	14	0
,, Farm Produce sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	7	8			
,, Garden Produce sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	1			
										200	7	9
,, Farm Produce supplied to the Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,057	6	11			
,, Garden Produce supplied to the Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	19	1			
										5,268	6	0

£27,414 14 5

Examined and compared with the Books of Account
and Vouchers, and certified to be correct.—7th Sept., 1892.

W. G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.

W. G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.
CHARLES BLADES, Lancaster, Honorary Auditor.

A C C O U N T ,

to June 30th, 1892.

Cr.

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Expenses of General Annual Meeting at Leeds, Meeting at Bradford, and of Local Committees, &c.	131	3	9			
,, Expenses of Election at Bradford	51	0	2			
,, Printing 5,000 Twenty-seventh Annual Report, Reports of Meetings, Election Returns, Appeals, Pamphlets, Books of Account, and General Printing and Stationery	175	5	1			
,, General Advertising	25	8	6			
,, Postage of Letters, Annual Reports, Voting Papers, Subscription Lists, Appeals, Pamphlets, &c.	89	2	2			
,, Offices (Lancaster and Manchester), Rent, Rates, Gas, Telegrams, Carriage and Petty Cash Sundries	152	14	8			
				624	14	4
,, Salaries, Wages, and Travelling Expenses ...	6,975	1	0			
{ Offices £790 17s. 3d. Asylum £6,184 3s. 9d. }						
,, Provisions ...	7,516	16	4			
{ Purchased ... £2,248 10s. 4d. From Farm, Garden, &c. £5,268 6s. 0d. }						
,, Necessaries: Coals ...	1,280	16	10			
Gas ...	258	19	6			
Water ...	231	11	5			
General ...	259	9	5			
,, Clothing ...	1,059	1	11			
,, Drugs, Surgery Requisites, &c. ...	124	1	2			
,, Asylum Printing and Stationery ...	20	12	6			
,, Asylum Postage ...	11	1	7			
,, Insurance ...	79	18	6			
,, Maintenance Sundries ...	429	10	7			
,, Workshops and Repairs ...	581	7	1			
,, Building Sundries ...	186	19	9			
,, Furniture: General ...	105	3	11			
Ironmongery ...	7	5	10			
Bedding ...	265	17	0			
House Linen ...	17	17	4			
Crockery and Sundries ...	31	7	5			
	19,442	19	1			
,, Property Expenses ...	37	8	11			
,, Bank Interest, Commission, &c. ...	35	6	7			
,, Farm (including Stock, Implements, Provender, &c.) ...	4,558	2	4			
,, Grounds and Garden ...	428	11	9			
	4,986	14	1			
,, Estate and Buildings Improvement Account ...	1,602	4	8			
,, Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1892 ...	685	6	9			
	£27,414	14	5			

ESTATE AND BUILDINGS

Dr.

From June 30th, 1891,

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
To Maintenance Account...	1,602	4	8
	<u>£1,602</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>

Audited and found correct.—7th Sept., 1892.

W. G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.
CHARLES BLADES, Lancaster, Honorary Auditor.

SUSTENTATION FUND

Dr.

From June 30th, 1891,

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th 1891	51	1	11
„ Legacies...	4,777	12	10
„ Donations	57	15	0
	<u>£4,886</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>

Audited and found correct.—7th Sept., 1892.

W. G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.
CHARLES BLADES, Lancaster, Honorary Auditor.

IMPROVEMENT ACCOUNT,

to June 30th, 1892.

C. 1.

Expenditure.

	£	s.	2
By Balance due to Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1891 ...	594	8	2
,, Bank Interest 	7	16	6
,, Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1892 	1,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1,602	4	8

ANNUAL ACCOUNT,

to June 30th, 1892.

12

Expenditure.

By Investments :—		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
£1690 Midland Railway Preference Stock ; Interest at 4 per cent.	2,228	14	6				
£1500 Great Western Railway Preference Stock ; Interest at 5 per cent.	2,459	15	0				
					4,688	9	
Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1892					198	0	
					£4,886	9	9

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT,

RECEIPTS.	1890—91		1891—92		1890—91		1891—92		EXPENDITURE.		1890—91		1891—92	
	Average No. of Patients 551.	Average No. of Patients 581.	Average No. of Patients 581.	Increase.	Decrease.	Average No. of Patients 551.	Increase.	Decrease.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Average No. of Patients 551.	Increase.	Decrease.	£ s. d.
Donations	600	8 5	1815	11 7	1215	3 2	30	6 0	121	17 7	131	3 9	9 6 2	1 17 1
Legacies under Fifty Guineas	102	7 7	72	1 7	24	9 10	137	16 2	52	17 3	51	0 2		
Annual Subscriptions	4530	6 7	4554	16 5	393	11 2	10							
Payments for Patients	19096	9 11	9958	13 9	4148	0 7	4242	4 2	189	5 4	175	5 1		
Interest on Sustentation Fund					67	6 5	76	13 4	43	13 10	25	8 6		
Investments					148	11 0	206	5 0	87	12 2	89	2 2		
Interest on Bank Deposits					393	11 2	433	8 2						
Rent					206	13 5	196	7 8	1349	9 6	1280	16 19		
Sundries					215	0 4	0 1	1 5 1	249	6 11	258	19 6		
Farm Produce sold					488	12 4	5057	6 11	217	0 7	231	11 5		
Garden Produce supplied to the Farm					197	19 8	210	19 1	277	0 2	259	9 5		
Asylum									1175	8 5	1059	1 11		
Garden Produce supplied to the Asylum									150	5 4	124	1 2		
Asylum									80	19 6	79	18 6		
									401	7 9	461	4 8		
									419	10 9	581	7 1		
									44	8 1	186	19 9		
									53	5 1	105	3 11		
									11	0 11	7	5 10		
									120	17 3	265	17 0		
									29	1 4	17	17 4		
									22	4 6	31	7 5		
									22	14 4	37	8 11		
									33	12 9	35	6 7		
									4514	19 8	4558	2 4		
									464	15 2	428	11 9		
									1100	0 0	1602	4 8		
											502	4 8		
											1793	1 6		
											26729	7 8		
											25257	1 6		
											586	6 8		
											25843	8 2		
											685	6 9		
											27414	14 5		

Examined and certified to be correct.—7th Sept., 1892.

SUMMARY OF TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS,

Including Donations to the General, Maintenance, and Sustentation Funds; and current Annual Subscriptions)

FROM DISTRICTS WHERE COMMITTEES HAVE BEEN FORMED AND PUBLIC MEETINGS HELD.

		Annual Sub- scriptions. £ s. d.	Donations. £ s. d.
			£ s. d.
LANCASTER (1)	...	233 8 0	18575 8 11
LIVERPOOL (2)	...	229 0 0	10987 17 1
MANCHESTER (3)	...	499 8 6	9921 5 9
BRADFORD (4)	...	441 14 9	9377 6 5
PRESTON (5)	...	67 3 0	9011 4 4
ROCHDALE (6)	...	227 6 5	6824 4 4
WESTMORLAND (7)	...	241 7 8	5963 7 4
CUMBERLAND (CARLISLE, &c.) (8)	...	317 19 8	5327 2 5
LEEDS (9)	...	201 12 0	5140 19 0
HALIFAX (10)	...	421 14 2	5110 6 9
CHESHIRE	...	549 7 8	4704 10 6
SHEFFIELD (11)	...	90 17 6	3225 8 1
OLDHAM (12)	...	22 1 0	3136 2 0
DURHAM (COUNTY)	...	452 1 0	2888 14 0
YORK (13)	...	98 2 6	2622 16 7
NORTH LONSDALE (ULVERSTON, BARROW, &c.)	...	21 8 6	2423 19 1
BOLTON (14)	...	34 13 0	1831 13 0
BLACKBURN (15)	...	24 3 0	1361 0 0
SETTLE	...	30 8 6	1344 6 11
NORTHUMBERLAND	...	54 9 0	1315 1 8
HUDDERSFIELD	...	44 18 0	1309 13 6
SKIPTON	...	19 8 6	1239 8 3
WAKEFIELD (16)	...	6 16 6	973 15 7
BURY	...	12 7 0	923 9 4
BURNLEY	...	7 17 6	799 2 6
SOUTHPORT	...	34 15 6	789 14 6
KEIGHLEY	...	13 13 0	749 1 0
WARRINGTON	...	10 10 0	740 2 6
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE	...	7 12 6	662 7 0
WIGAN	...	30 9 0	517 11 6
SCARBOROUGH	...	8 8 0	331 0 0
ROTHERHAM	...	14 3 6	326 18 6
ST. HELENS	...	14 3 6	295 12 6
HULL	...	15 4 0	262 9 2
DONCASTER	...	15 4 0	164 2 11

June 30th, 1892.

JAMES DIGGENS, GENERAL SECRETARY.

- (1) The Lancaster Donations include £2050 from the late Mr. James Brunton, and £500 from the late Miss Brunton; £1000 from the Lancaster Banking Company; and £1300 from Messrs. Storey Bros. and Co., who also contribute a Special Annual Subscription of £52 10s.
- (2) The Liverpool Donations include £1500 from Mrs. Chas. Turner.
- (3) The Manchester Donations include £1105 from the late John Fernley, Esq.; £1000 from the late Robert Barnes, Esq.; and £1000 from the late William Atkinson, Esq.
- (4) The Bradford Donations include £5105 from the late Sir Titus Salt, Bart.
- (5) The Preston Donations include £5000 from the late E. Rodgett, Esq., and £677 10s. from the late Richard Newsham, Esq.
- (6) The Rochdale Donations include £625 from Richard Hurst, Esq.; £525 from the late Henry Kelsall, Esq.; £525 from the late Henry Kelsall, junr., Esq.; £500 from John Fielden, Esq., Todmorden; £500 from the late Joshua Fielden, Esq., Todmorden; and £500 from the late Samuel Fielden, Esq., Todmorden, who also bequeathed a legacy of £2000.
- (7) The Westmorland Donations include £1000 from Mrs. Bindloss; £675 from the late W. H. Wakefield, Esq.; £400 from the late John Wakefield, Esq.; £500 from the Executors of the late F. A. Argles, Esq.; and £560 10s. from Wm. Tattersall, Esq.
- (8) The Cumberland Donations include £525 from the late Thomas Ainsworth, Esq., (Cleator); and £500 from the Right Hon. Lord Muncaster.
- (9) The Leeds Donations include £1105 from Messrs. Joshua Tetley and Son; £525 from the late Mr. Arthur Lupton and Mrs. Arthur Lupton; and £500 from the late Miss Dawson, of Bramhope Manor, Otley.
- (10) The Halifax Donations include £630 from the late Joshua Appleyard, Esq.; and £768 5s. from the late Hanson Ormerod, Esq.
- (11) The Sheffield Donations include £500 from Sir F. T. Mappin, Bart., M.P.
- (12) The Oldham Donations include £631 5s. from the late Asa Lees, Esq., who also bequeathed a legacy of £10,000; £500 from the late Eli Lees, Esq.; and £500 from Charles Edward Lees, Esq.
- (13) The York Donations include £1000 from "A Friend," per the late Wm. Gray, Esq.
- (14) The Bolton Donations include £500, "In Memory of the late Wm. Hampson, Esq."
- (15) The Blackburn Donations include £775 from Wm. Tattersall, Esq.

TALLE OF SCHOOL ATTAINMENTS OF PATIENTS.

This Table is compiled from the Quarterly Reports of the Schoolmaster, Schoolmistress, and Gymnastic Master.

GRADES.	CLASSES OF PATIENTS				TOTALS.
	1. Senior Boys.	2. Low Grade Boys.	3. Infant Boys.	4. Girls.	
	285	23	107	190	
I. SPEECH.					
1. Make no attempt	3	4	10	2	19
2. Make some attempt	5	5	15	27	52
3. Make a few articulate sounds	20	3	7	15	45
4. Speak indistinctly	38	3	20	29	90
5. Speak fairly	87	6	27	48	168
6. Speak well	132	2	28	69	231
II. READING.					
1. Know no letters or words	89	17	62	78	246
2. Know a few letters	73	4	15	46	138
3. Know at sight a few words	12	1	8	20	41
4. Know all the letters	12	1	18	17	48
5. Read easy words and spell them ...	52	0	3	12	67
6. Read fairly*	47	0	1	17	65
* 92 Patients read books alone for amusement.					
III. WRITING.					
1. Do nothing but scribble	36	18	42	51	147
2. Form strokes, &c., on slate	88	5	42	73	208
3. Do. do. in copy book ...	28	0	9	19	56
4. Form letters in copybook	29	0	6	20	55
5. Write easy words in copy book ...	50	0	5	10	65
6. Write fairly*	54	0	3	17	74
*89 Patients write letters home with assistance and 37 without assistance.					
559 Letters have been written and sent home during the past year.					
IV. ARITHMETIC.					
1. Cannot count at all	45	15	48	66	174
2. Count a little	93	7	33	48	181
3. Count up to 30	24	1	10	19	54
4. Understand value of unit figures ...	29	0	12	34	75
5. Work simple addition sums ...	69	0	3	17	89
6. Work easy sums in simple rules* ...	25	0	1	6	32
*10 Boys work sums in the compound rules.					

TABLE OF SCHOOL ATTAINMENTS—*continued.*

GRADES.	CLASSES OF PATIENTS.				TOTALS.
	1. Senior Boys.	2. Low Grade Boys.	3. Infant Boys.	4. Girls.	
V. CLOCK LESSON.	285	23	107	190	605
1. Know neither hours nor minutes ...	122	23	78	108	331
2. Know some of the hours	50	0	22	42	114
3. Know all the hours	40	0	1	10	51
4. Know the hours and quarters ...	16	0	4	18	38
5. Do. do. and 5 minutes ...	11	0	1	8	20
6. Can tell the time to a minute ...	46	0	1	4	51
VI. SHOP LESSON.					605
1. Know no coins nor weights	79	16	67	91	253
2. Know a few coins	77	7	32	56	172
3. Do. do. and weights	38	0	2	13	53
4. Know all the coins and some weights	31	0	2	13	46
5. Know all the coins and weights and calculate a little	28	0	2	8	38
6. Do. do. and calculate fairly ...	32	0	2	9	43
VII. COLOUR LESSON.					605
1. Know no colours	45	15	63	76	199
2. Know black and white	42	1	13	29	85
3. Know one or two simple colours ...	62	3	11	33	109
4. Know all the simple colours ...	50	4	12	21	87
5. Do. do. and some compound shades	44	0	1	10	55
6. Know and can match most compound shades	42	0	7	21	70
VIII. MUSIC.					605
1. No interest in musical sounds ...	1	2	0	0	3
2. Attentive to do. do. ...	84	10	31	37	162
3. Sing by ear simple tunes without words	75	9	33	48	165
4. Do. do. with words ...	122	2	38	98	260
5. Rudimentary knowledge of musical symbols	2	0	5	7	14
6. Sing from do. do. ...	1	0	0	0	1
IX. DRILL.					605
1. Have no idea of drill	0	7	12	11	30
2. Stand at attention when told ...	41	14	25	34	114
3. Perform simple movements of limbs	47	2	28	28	105
4. Go through extension movements fairly ...	111	0	21	43	175
5. Do. do. do. well, and march	45	0	6	19	70
6. Do. do. do. to music ...	41	0	15	55	111
					605

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS OF PATIENTS.

This Table is compiled from the Quarterly Return of the Trade Instructors, Chief Attendant, and Head Nurse. It must be understood that the occupations are progressive, in order of difficulty, from 1 to 6; occupation in a higher grade usually implying familiarity with the lower grades.

OCCUPATIONS OF BOYS.		Number employed in each grade, with quality of work.				Total number em- ployed.
Grades of Work.		Indif- ferent.	Fair.	Good.	Ex- cellent.	
I. TAILORING.						
1. Preliminary Work	...	2	2	1	0	17 Tailors.
2. Sewing Linings	...	0	1	2	0	5 3 1 5 3 0
3. Do. Seams	...	0	0	1	0	5 3 2 5 3 0
4. Felling	...	0	0	5	0	5 3 2 5 3 0
5. Making Garments	...	0	1	2	0	5 3 2 5 3 0
6. Machining	...	0	0	0	0	5 3 2 5 3 0
II. SHOEMAKING.						
1. Preliminary Work	...	1	2	0	0	15 Shoemakers.
2. Stitching Backs	...	0	1	2	0	5 3 2 5 3 0
3. Closing Sides	...	0	1	0	1	5 3 2 5 3 0
4. Patching and Nailing	...	0	0	1	1	5 3 2 5 3 0
5. Repairing	...	0	0	1	1	5 3 2 5 3 0
6. Bottoming (making)	...	0	0	2	0	5 3 2 5 3 0
III. JOINERY.						
1. Preliminary Work (use of tools)	...	2	4	10	5	33 Joiners.
2. Planing at Bench	...	0	1	2	0	21 3 0 2 0 4
3. Making frames	...	0	0	0	0	21 3 0 2 0 4
4. Making simple boxes, &c.	...	0	1	1	0	21 3 0 2 0 4
5. Work at Bench (Dovetailing, &c.)	...	0	1	2	1	21 3 0 2 0 4
6. Making Furniture	...	0	0	3	1	21 3 0 2 0 4
IV. GARDENING.						
1. Preliminary work in weeding class	...	7	6	6	4	23 Weed- ing Boys.
2. Barrow filling and emptying	...	0	0	2	0	2 2 3 1 2
3. Weeding amongst crops	...	0	0	2	0	2 2 3 1 2
4. Picking peas, fruits, &c.	...	0	0	3	0	2 2 3 1 2
5. Digging	...	0	0	1	0	2 2 3 1 2
6. Potato setting, &c. (can also dig)	...	0	0	1	1	2 2 3 1 2
V. OUT-DOOR WORK.						
Miscellaneous Work under Labour Master	...	6	2	6	4	+ 18

† Others employed during daytime, &c.

OCCUPATIONS OF BOYS.		Number employed in each grade, and quality of work.				Total number employed.
Grades of Work.		Indif-ferent.	Fair.	Good.	Ex-cellent.	
VI. FARMING.						
1. Preliminary work—weeding, &c...	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Cleaning yards, shippings, &c. ...	0	1	0	0	0	1
3. Feeding stock	0	0	2	0	0	2
4. Weeding amongst crops (Hoe) ...	0	0	1	1	1	2
5. Work with Horses and Carts ...	0	0	1	1	2	2
6. Milking, &c	0	2	2	2	2	6
13 Farm Boys.						
VII. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SHOP.						
1. Picking Hair, Wool, &c.	2	9	15	2	28	30
2. Plaiting Coir	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Mat Making	0	1	1	0	0	0
4. Brush Filling	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Palliasse and Mattress Making ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Basket Making	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 in Industrial Training Shop.						
VIII. MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.						
1. Shoe-cleaning	5	5	16	4	30	72
2. Corridor-cleaning and Ward-work ...	0	1	2	2	5	
3. Laundry-work—mangling, &c., &c. ...	1	4	8	1	14	
4. Store-work and Kitchen and Dairy ...	0	2	6	2	10	
5. Assisting Stoker	0	0	1	0	1	
6. Assisting Plumber	0	0	1	0	1	
7. Assisting Baker	0	1	5	4	10	
8. Employed in Office	0	0	*2	1	3 (1)	

* Also otherwise employed.

Total number of Boys employed in Industrial Occupations 231.

Several others assist in Dormitory and Day-room arrangements, and in dressing and attending on other Patients.

24 Infant Boys receive special Industrial Lessons in School (not included in above tabulation); 42 are taught needlework, and 30 do Kindergarten work.

Twelve Boys (also otherwise employed) act as Messengers to Lancaster.

OCCUPATIONS OF GIRLS.		No. employed in each occupation, and quality of work.				Total number employed.
Chief kinds of Occupation.		Indif-ferent.	Fair.	Good.	Ex-cellent.	
OCCUPATIONS OF GIRLS.						
1. Preliminary work—Industrial Class ...	3	1	2	1	7	
2. Sweeping, dusting, &c,	14	14	10	0	38	
3. Bed-making	3	10	11	9	33	
4. Scrubbing and general house work ...	0	3	7	10	20	
5. Laundry-work	0	0	7	7	14	
6. *Sewing and knitting	0	0	7	7	14	

*In School 36 Girls are engaged in preliminary work with needle, 37 hem, 17 sew fairly, 8 sew fairly and knit, and 23 sew, knit, and do wool-work.

The number of Girls employed in Industrial occupations out of school is 105, and 7 other Girls receive special Industrial lessons in school, making a total of 112 under Industrial Training

G. E. SHUTTLEWORTH,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

TABLE
Showing condition of Patients discharged during year.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
"Relieved"	Recovered	0	1	1
	Much improved	7	3	10
	Moderately improved	9	4	13
	Slightly improved	7	2	9
	Not improved	1	1	2
		24	11	35

TABLE
Showing ages of Patients who have resided in the Asylum,
and of those who have died, during the fifty-two weeks
included in the Medical Superintendent's General Report.

AGES On 1st January, 1892.	NO. OF EACH AGE RESIDENT.			NO. OF EACH AGE DECEASED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total
From 5 to 10 years ...	42	15	57	0	0	0
10 , , 15 , , ...	159	73	232	3	3	6
15 , , 20 , , ...	142	83	225	3	3	6
20 and upwards ...	105	39	144	3	3	6
	448	210	658	9	9	18

G. E. SHUTTLEWORTH,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

WORK DONE IN SHOPS, &c.

Department.	Made.	Repaired	Department.	Made.	Repaired			
TAILORS.								
Coats ...	197	...	GIRLS' WORKROOM AND WARDROBE.					
Overcoats ...	1	...	Aprons ...	92	435			
Trousers ...	461	...	Chemises ...	81	2275			
Vests ...	199	...	Collars ...	...	1574		
Loose linings ...	83	...	Combinations ...	3	...			
		...	Drawers ...	98	2706			
	941	...	Dresses ...	57	3071			
TAILORESSES.			Feeders ...	...	844		
Coats ...	31	3341	Flannel Petticoats ...	28	2561			
Overcoats ...	...	303	Flannel Vests ...	127	3372		
Trousers ...	103	9697	Hoods ...	57	150			
Vests ...	26	2246	Nightdresses ...	52	4883			
Combinations ...	7	51	Pinafores ...	93	4681			
	167	15638	Shirts ...	4	2134			
			Skirts ...	13	284			
SHOEMAKERS.			Ulsters ...	...	2		
Boots ... (pairs)	584	2412						
				705	28972			
UPHOLSTERERS.								
Baskets ...	2	63	LINEN ROOM.					
Bolsters ...	...	239	Bolster Slips ...	259	554		
Mats ...	6	5	Blankets ...	224	448			
Mattresses ...	14	479	Blinds ...	...	11		
Palliasses ...	...	8	Counterpanes ...	110	252		
Wool Beds ...	...	6	Pillow Slips ...	220	451		
	22	800	Rugs ...	...	65		
BOYS' WARDROBE.			Sheets ...	444	1280			
Aprons ...	...	811	Table Cloths ...	33	277		
Caps ...	...	80	Toilet Covers ...	...	12	
Collars ...	...	3022	Tea Cloths ...	116	337		
Drawers ...	...	4440	Towels ...	221	700		
Flannel Vests ...	...	3289		1627	4387		
Jackets, Linen ...	...	602					
Nightshirts	2763	PLUMBERS.					
Shirts	6266	All Plumbing, Glazing, and Smiths' work.					
Socks and Stockings	5674	CARPENTERS.					
Jerseys	31	All Joinery, Carpentry, Repairing Wooden Furniture, &c.					
	...	26978	PAINTER.					
GIRLS' SCHOOL.								
Aprons ...	38	...	Painting, Colouring, Limewashing, and Jobbing.					
Feeders ...	18	...	LAUNDRY.					
Flannel Vests ...	13	...	Number of Pieces Washed :—					
Petticoats ...	5	...	Sheets ...	49,720				
Pinafores ...	125	...	Pinafores ...	29,613				
Towels ...	10	...	Nightshirts ...	31,447				
	209	...	Nightdresses ...	32,891				
			Other Articles ...	443,571				
							587,242	

EXTRACTS FROM SPEECHES.

SIR ANDREW FAIRBAIRN,

(CHAIRMAN OF THE YORKSHIRE COMMITTEE, AND VICE-CHAIRMAN
OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE),

At the General Annual Meeting at Leeds, December 11th, 1891.

Speech of
Sir Andrew
Fairbairn.

"There were 165 patients from Yorkshire. Taking the cost of maintenance at £35 per head per year, that amounted to £5,775. The total amount of contributions from Yorkshire during the year was £2,813 16s. 1d. and this was inclusive of the legacy he had mentioned of £1,000. These were awkward figures to deal with, and he felt as a Yorkshireman that the people of Yorkshire had not done their duty in this matter. If it was properly explained and due attention called to it he thought this state of things would be remedied, and that the subscriptions and donations of Yorkshire to this noble and useful institution would be largely increased. If they went over the Asylum they would see that there were a number of children brought together who, if they had remained in their own homes, would really have never been able to accomplish anything at all. But these children, when brought into association with others, and when they received the special education which was required in order to develop their intellectual powers, were greatly improved, and it was wonderful to see the amount of intelligence which was created and developed in their minds. He had visited the Institution, and it was surprising to see what the children could do. They had shops there, and the children were taught to go to these shops and take a certain amount of money and bring so much change back. That was one of many methods adopted of quickening the patients' intelligence, and it was wonderful to see the interest they took in it and to note how much they were improved by it. He noticed one patient particularly who could do what probably no one in that meeting was able to do. When he (Sir Andrew) was visiting the Asylum they placed a calendar in his hand and he was requested to ask the patient to say what day any particular date in the calendar was, and the patient told him at once, and he could do so with the whole year through. This showed that the patient had in him a good deal of latent power which only required to be developed. Many of the children were able to be taught to assist themselves, and indeed

to earn their own livelihood as well. And here came the sad part of the story. When the patients left the Institution they had to compete with people more able than themselves, and it resulted that they lost their situations and they longed to go back to the Asylum. He thought it was a matter that would have to be considered by Government, whether there could not be some supplementary place or places provided where these unfortunate people might go. He had no doubt it was a very difficult problem to solve. It was a difficult problem to solve, also, how these idiots were to be maintained during the seven years of training which was afforded to them in the Royal Albert Asylum. He believed, however, that this problem would be solved, and that he had only to mention to the people of Leeds and of the county of York the fact that the Institution required and deserved their help, and they would give that help. Because he had always found that if a reasonable case was put before them, a Yorkshire audience were always willing to listen to it and support it. (Hear, hear.) They had present in that meeting gentlemen from most of the seven northern counties, and they would hear what could be said in behalf of the cause which had assembled them together ; but he really wished that all present would lay this cause to heart, and assist to the best of their power those who had undertaken the management and the care of so noble an institution as the Royal Albert Asylum."

MR. EDWARD LAWRENCE,

(VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE),

At the General Annual Meeting at Leeds, December 11th, 1891.

"He had been connected with the Institution almost since its commencement, and he took as deep and as earnest an interest in it as any one connected with it. It was quite true that they had nothing new to put before the meeting. They could but repeat, year by year at these annual gatherings, the same story they had told almost from the commencement, and the necessity was laid upon them to repeat this story, because in the natural course of events one after another passed away, and those who had been their supporters in the early days of the Institution were no longer here ; and those who, in different parts of the country, had taken an interest in the work, also passed away one by one and they left their work to others. Therefore, it became incumbent upon them to place before the new-comers the position of the Institution — its character and its claims—in order to keep up that work which had been so successfully carried on hitherto. The story itself was that of an Institution which was inaugurated about twenty-seven years ago, by men who had a single desire to promote the welfare of their fellow-creatures, and who were pained at seeing one section of their fellow-countrymen suffering from what they considered unnecessary neglect. Now, all philanthropic work was of a high and noble character, and it was very difficult to say that one branch of that work was entitled to greater respect or consideration, or was of greater value than any other. But at the same time, when they looked at the nature of the work in which they were engaged they would at all events admit that no branch of Christian philanthropy had a greater claim on their consideration and support. What was it that the Institution sought to accomplish? It was the rescue of those who were unfortunately circumstanced, most frequently from the time of

Speech of
Mr. E. Lawrence

their birth, and therefore through no fault of their own; of those who were placed in a position in which the divine spark of intellect, which, he thought was not wanting to some extent in every being that came into the world, was at all events overshadowed and overclouded by misfortune and calamity, until it had lost all power for actual use, and if left in that state would result in the individual himself or herself being reduced to the lowest possible condition, often of degradation and misfortune. Such a work must commend itself to all who gave it a moment's thought. The work at Lancaster was carried on behalf of the seven northern counties, and it had therefore the advantage that by a combination of power and resources, it was able to accomplish in one spot what otherwise would be scattered over many places, and by this combination it was enabled to bring a greater amount of scientific knowledge and experience and research to bear upon the inmates who were intrusted to its care. The methods adopted in the Institution were purely those of an educational character. It was intended to be an educational institution. It was not a charity in the ordinary sense of the term—that is, an institution where individuals were placed, simply because they could not be provided for elsewhere, to pass a life of do-nothingness in comparative comfort to what would have been their surroundings at home. No! The object of the Institution was educational: it was to try and fan into an active flame that spark of intellect of which he had spoken. It occurred to those gentlemen who originally combined to found this Institution, and who brought it to maturity, that what had been done elsewhere could be done and should be done in this northern part of the country. That it could be done elsewhere had been shown to some slight extent in our own country, but to a still greater extent in America, where the care and education of the weak-minded had been developed to a marvellous extent. Acting upon this knowledge, the Royal Albert Asylum was founded. The development of the intelligence of the patients was gradually and systematically effected, and though the process was a very slow one yet he thought he might safely affirm that in the majority of cases it was a very sure one. It was marvellous to see how, by slow and steady degrees, the intellect became developed, and whilst the body physically became strengthened the mind was strengthened in a corresponding degree. In these cases of imbecility it was found that mental and physical weakness continually went hand in hand, and therefore when care was taken to promote the welfare of the body the improvement of the mind became a comparatively easier task than it would otherwise be. The work in which they were engaged at the Royal Albert Asylum was one which was doing a marvellous amount of good. Any who wished to satisfy themselves as to the work that was being carried on ought to go and see the Institution themselves. There they would see patients who had been in the Institution for different periods of time, and they would see those who had come in at the last election, and those who had been elected during the preceding seven or eight years; and it was wonderful to notice the great and steady progress which had been accomplished in the children who had been in the Institution for the longer period. He did not think it was possible for any one to conceive it—that was to say, if they had any conception of what these unfortunate creatures were like when first admitted to the Institution. To most people the term "imbecile" merely implied a weakness of mind, and they could not realise the condition of these unfortunate beings unless they were brought into personal contact with them. But, as he had said, those who had seen what they were on admission, and what they became after one or two years in the Institution, would be perfectly astonished at the marvellous change that had taken place. To see this progress was a guarantee that the work in which they were engaged at the Royal Albert Asylum was a good work and one in which they ought never to slacken their hands. It was quite

true that there might be work of a philanthropic character undertaken which was administered in such a way that expenditure was greater than was required, and that there was a waste of resources, and that the good which might otherwise be accomplished was hindered by this process. Well, now, he wanted that meeting, and he wanted the public of that part of the world to understand that those responsible for the management of the Royal Albert Asylum did at least lay claim to having administered the moneys entrusted to them for that Institution in a thoroughly economical manner. In regard to the building itself he did not hesitate to say that such was the case. The building, as probably his hearers might know, was one which was worthy of the Seven Northern Counties and worthy of the cause for the furtherance of which it had been erected. (Hear, hear.) It had not been extravagantly erected ; at the same time it was not a mere building of four walls and bricks and mortar. He said that because it was generally believed that the surroundings of people had a wonderful educational effect upon them. (Hear, hear.) None of them could fail to be aware in their own experience that if a child who was brought up amidst poverty and in a home that had nothing approaching to tidiness or cleanliness about it—to say nothing of the faintest attempt at decoration—that such a child must grow up with very different ideas from one who had been brought up under better circumstances. So it was with these children in the Asylum. It might be said, "Oh, put them within four walls, the poorest place will be sufficient for them." But it was not so. The surroundings that might appeal to the children, by their order and cleanliness and comfort—these very circumstances of necessity helped the work of education that was being carried on there. The building itself was constructed with that object in view, but beyond that it was very far from anything like extravagance in its first construction. As regarded the maintenance charge, the Royal Albert Asylum would challenge comparison with any other institution of the kind in any part of the country. He was not going to trouble them with figures, but he said that the general administration of the Institution from year to year was conducted upon such economical principles as must commend themselves to any careful person who would take the trouble to inquire into the mode of administration. There was only one other matter that he would put before them, and that was as to results. And a work must be judged by its results. He thought he might fairly say that the results achieved in the Royal Albert Asylum had been all that could well be desired. They did not expect that all the patients who had been taken into the Institution could be made self-supporting in after-life. What they said was that the children could, as a general rule—there were a few exceptions—be improved, and in many cases they could be made absolutely self-supporting, while in a great number of cases they could be made useful at home and their parents could be spared from the burden and drag upon them which would otherwise be the case. One other thing remained for him to speak of, and that was the position the patients occupied after they had gone through their training. Experience had taught them what they could do and also what they could not do, by means of such an institution as this Asylum. They could not make all the patients who came to them self-supporting. Experience taught that they ought to try to do something for the idiot and imbecile in other ways ; and what he for one was very anxious that the public mind should be educated up to was this—that the Government of the country, or the County Councils, some State-aided agency perhaps was the fittest, should take up this question, and make permanent provision for those who had no sufficient capacity for helping themselves. It seemed to him that if the public would only look at the subject in the right way there need be nothing easier of accomplishment. If all young children were in the first instance brought under educational influences, it would be soon found which of them were of an unimprovable nature, and these could be

relegated to an asylum provided by the State where there would not be the same necessity for providing the staff which was required in an educational establishment, and where they could be cared for during the rest of their lives. Steps had already been taken towards this end, and a Government Commission had reported on the desirability of giving grants for the education and maintenance of idiots and imbeciles; but nothing practical had yet been done. Still there was on record an admission on the part of the Government that something ought to be done. But before they got to the point of anything being done it was necessary that the public mind should be educated up to a recognition of the necessity of it, and they must get the public to understand that it was right, not only morally and religiously right, but that it was right economically. A great step had in the present year been taken by the Government, and free education had been provided for the bulk of the children of the country. Well, if it was right to provide for ordinary children, was it not right also that something should be done for children in a more difficult position and who could not help themselves? (Hear, hear.) It was right, and he hoped their friends in the Seven Northern Counties would lose no time in pressing forward this subject, and that with the result of a healthy public opinion they would before long see the County Councils moving—and under the direction of their excellent Chairman, Mr. Hibbert, there was a disposition in the Lancashire County Council already to move—in the direction of providing places of refuge where those imbecile children who could not be permanently improved might be permanently provided for. It was a fact that many of the children who passed from the Royal Albert Asylum, when they were relegated to their homes—it was a fact that though wonderfully improved, they were not able to obtain for themselves the necessaries of life, and they sank back into a degraded condition. That ought not to be in this Christian country, and he hoped the day would soon come when all difficulties of this kind would be removed."

SIR THOMAS STOREY,

(VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE),

At the General Annual Meeting at Leeds, December 11th, 1891.

Speech of
Sir Thomas
Storey.

"Now there was no doubt at all that the introduction of farm and garden work into the system of education adopted and established in this Institution had been of immense benefit. They had under cultivation, and belonging to them, rather over 100 acres, and in addition they rented a farm of about 50 acres, and they had practically therefore 150 acres of land under cultivation. They had got a labour-master, whose business it was to take out a certain number of children in the grounds and teach them agricultural work, thus training them in that kind of occupation which was believed to be of service to them mentally and physically. Hence it was that they had so large an amount of land under cultivation. Sir Andrew Fairbairn had pointed out to the meeting rather broadly the great deficiencies of Yorkshire in regard to sending its quota towards the maintenance expenses of this Institution. He (the speaker) happened to be Chairman of the House Committee, and therefore he knew rather intimately the details of the

working of the Institution. He had gone into these matters, and he would show them how Yorkshire, and especially how Leeds, stood. He wanted to show them how the income of £20,000 was mainly derived. One half of that £20,000 came from payment cases—children who were admitted into the Institution and who paid from small sums up to larger sums for maintenance—and the aggregate of the sums so paid came to about £10,000. From that source, therefore, they obtained one-half of the entire maintenance fund. One quarter of the maintenance fund came from annual subscriptions, and the remaining quarter from the interest upon the funded money, the capital money, which they had obtained through all these years, and which they had laid out in various stocks. The stocks bought in the earlier years especially, produced a very good interest indeed, and in the aggregate were now worth £10,000 or £12,000 more than the money the Institution had paid for them. (Hear, hear.) Sir Andrew Fairbairn had said that the children cost per head per annum about £30. The patients from Leeds cost something like £1,240. The total income from all sources which they credited to Leeds was £840, so that they were indebted to the rest of the associated counties for £400 a year for the support of Leeds patients. He did not think that in a large and rich town like Leeds that was a thing which ought to be perpetuated. The deficiency from the whole of Yorkshire amounted to £670. Referring to the Ladies' Associations, Sir T. Storey said these Associations had been of immense service to the Institution. They were started in the year 1875, and he believed he was right in saying that they were suggested in a discussion that took place between their earnest and active Secretary, Mr. Diggens, and two ladies who were no longer, he believed, with us—Miss Jane Hays and Miss Dora Greenwell. A Ladies' Association was instituted at Durham in the year 1875, and it contributed the amount of £412 in that one year. (Applause.) That went on, and it was followed by the establishment of a Ladies' Association in the town of Halifax, and he must say that the record of Halifax, of all the Yorkshire towns, was such as to afford a splendid example. Halifax had contributed since 1875 the sum of £3,789, and this year Halifax had contributed, up to the end of June, the sum of £355, whereas Leeds by its Ladies' Association contributed the sum of £93 16s. He presumed that Leeds was a very much larger, as it was a very much richer, town than Halifax, and it seemed to him that to get a larger contribution from Leeds was only a question of proper organisation. He did hope that the ladies of Leeds would take up this question and that they would try at any rate to wipe out the £400 for which Leeds was at present debtor to the rest of the associated counties. He just wanted further to point this out—That it was a matter of very great importance indeed that they should try to keep up interest in the Institution, and that they should try to keep up the annual subscriptions, for one great reason if for no other. He had told them that one-half of the annual income was derived from payment cases. In the Asylum they had over 100 pauper cases—cases which came from various directions in the Seven Northern Counties. For these pauper cases they got a sum which, although it did not quite pay for their maintenance, yet was a very large contribution and formed a considerable item in the aggregate of the £10,000 a year. They had heard from Mr. Lawrence that the Government were likely to take up this question. There was no doubt at all that the question of supporting, either by imperial or by county means, the poor idiot children of the county was a question that would come to the front at no distant day; and the probable result would be that these pauper children would have to be taken out of the Royal Albert Asylum and relegated to some other Asylum which would be provided for them by the county or by imperial means. It followed as a matter of course that these children being taken out would take away from the institution a very large item of the existing maintenance revenue—he should say not less than £2,000 or

£3,000 a year. It was not to be thought of that they should keep empty and unused the space occupied by those hundred children, because there were so many children, as they knew, waiting to enter the Institution.—Therefore it would be for the philanthropic people of the seven northern counties to provide the money to enable the management to receive a hundred more election cases. They would want, some of these days, an additional income of more than £3,000 a year for that purpose. He laid this before them in order that they might think over the matter, and he did hope that in the future a little more earnestness would be developed and a little better organisation established, and that from Yorkshire as from other counties they would increase their annual income. He had been connected with this noble Institution from its inception, because he was one of the four who formed the very first meeting at the suggestion of the late Mr. Brunton to consider the matter, a meeting which was held in a very small room, so small a room that they could hardly "whip a cat" in it, and therefore, as they might easily imagine, he had watched this Institution with very great care and observed its success with ever-increasing admiration—it had been, indeed, a thing which he had felt most grateful for that he had been permitted to do what little he was able to do in connection with the Royal Albert Asylum. They might take it from him that the members of the Central Committee and those who had the arrangement of the details were most earnest and most careful in the administration of the funds which the people of the various northern counties committed to their charge. (Hear, hear.) He thought, therefore, that their friends might, with the greatest feeling of assurance, place in the Committee's hands what would suffice to keep this noble Institution at work.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN T. HIBBERT, M.P.,

President at the Election Meeting, held at Bradford, June 2nd, 1892.

THE OBJECT OF THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM.

Speech of the
Right Hon.
J. T. Hibbert,
M.P.

"It might be well to say something with respect to the objects of the Institution. The Royal Albert existed for the training of the poor idiot and imbecile children of the seven Northern counties. In those counties there was a large population, and he regretted also to say there was a very large number of idiots and imbeciles. According to the census returns in 1881 there were something like 8,700 persons of the class in the counties referred to, and the Commissioners added that in consequence of the unwillingness of parents to enter their children as idiots, this number was much less than the truth, and ought probably to be doubled. Under twenty years of age, that was, under the age in which the children could be trained and educated and improved, there were, according to the census, 2,500, or, taking the more probable figure, 5,000 persons in the district in question. Yet the whole provision for the proper education of idiots in the seven counties was the six hundred beds in the Royal Albert Institution. This was a very sad state of things, and one which he hoped before many years would be remedied. He hoped the County Councils all over the country would take up the matter, and would try to make provision to meet the wants of the pauper class of imbeciles, so as to remove them from the workhouses and the lunatic asylums, places which were quite unfit for persons in the condition of imbeciles. For the information of those who

did not appreciate that there was any material difference between lunatics and idiots and imbeciles, he might say that the distinction was as great, to use a common expression, as between chalk and cheese; and proper attention required to be given to each class. At present lunatics were suitably provided for in the interests of the community out of the rates, but such provision was not made for idiots and imbeciles.

A POOR MAN'S QUESTION.

"He regretted that among the audience he did not see representatives of the working classes, for this was essentially a poor man's question, for the poor could not, like the rich, provide an education specially fitted for their imbecile children, if such they had. The children could not attend the elementary school, and at home they were always in the way, and a burden to the family. The training which was given in the Royal Albert Asylum had, as medical reports as well as the voluntary letters of the parents showed, been productive of most excellent results in the past, and some of the patients, after undergoing a training there, had been discharged in the condition of being able to earn a living, or contribute to their own support. Much had been done for the cause of education during the last twenty or thirty years, and in this continued advance he hoped the idiot and imbecile class would not be overlooked.

THE PROVISION FOR THE TREATMENT OF IDIOTS.

"The United States was already far ahead of England in its provision for this unfortunate class. At the present moment there were fourteen State institutions in America which provided for children of the class indicated. Most of these were conducted at the expense of the State itself, while some were provided by the State and were maintained by the State and voluntary contributions jointly. In England very little had been done in the matter. There was in the whole country voluntary provision for some 2,900 patients only, besides which the Metropolitan Asylums Board had established, at the expense of the rates, a training institution for 900 children. But throughout the country the class numbered something like 18,000. He did not mean to say that even the Royal Albert Asylum was perfect. It was not possible there to admit epileptic and paralytic patients, who required a great deal of attention, and were not so susceptible of training as the ordinary classes. But it was hoped that, by the liberality of the people of the seven Northern counties, the committee would be enabled to establish a small building in connection with the larger institution for the class of patients mentioned, for these deserved every consideration which could be shown them. This, however, was a matter for the future.

THE GROWTH OF THE INSTITUTION.

"The growth of the Institution was already remarkable. In 1865 a meeting was held in Bradford to promote the objects of the Asylum, and at that time there had been some £24,000 contributed, of which £18,000 was supplied by Lancashire, while £4,000 came from Yorkshire. In 1871 the general meeting was held in Bradford, under the presidency of the late lamented Bishop of Manchester. At that time the contributions had increased from £24,000 to £59,000. The Institution benefited soon after by the splendid gift of £5,000 from Sir Titus Salt, and the still more splendid gift of £30,000 from Mrs. Brooke, a Yorkshire lady. In 1883 a further meeting and election took place in Bradford, when the number of patients had risen from something like sixty to 470. Now the premises included, besides the main buildings, several lodges, a farmhouse and buildings, with separate accommodation for a dozen patients who were employed on the farm, and there was an estate of 105 acres about the Institution. The first chairman of the Central Committee, the late Dr. de Vitré, had expended £2,375 in a block of cottages which he had erected for

the attendants and presented to the Institution; a sum of £5,000 had been given by the late Mr. Rodgett, for an Infirmary in 1882, and a recreation hall—not the least useful part of the Institution—had been erected in 1888 at a cost of £6,600. The whole Institution had cost £120,970, all of which had been contributed voluntarily during the last twenty seven years. Then there were invested bequests, which brought in an income for the maintenance fund of £4,000 a year. This was a history of progress which could not be beaten, and he ventured to think was unprecedented in the country.

THE FINANCIAL HELP FROM YORKSHIRE.

“He could not avoid saying that in regard to subscriptions and donations Yorkshire did not appear in a very satisfactory position, though Bradford itself stood exceedingly well, being second in regard to donations, and fourth as regarded subscriptions. The election that had taken place that day was instructive. The number of vacancies allotted to a county depended upon the proportion of funds which it contributed, and out of the fifty patients who had been elected that day Lancashire had twenty-three vacancies, whilst there were thirty-four candidates. Yorkshire had only fourteen vacancies with forty-six candidates. There were in the institution, he believed, no fewer than 162 Yorkshire patients, of whom 134 belonged to the West Riding. It might also be noted that the county did not subscribe the cost of its inmates, but left a deficiency of £700 a year to be defrayed from other sources. After referring in appreciative terms to the work of the Bradford Local Committee and the Ladies’ Committee, the chairman concluded his address by appealing for further funds to enable the usefulness of the institution to be maintained and extended.”

LIST OF

CLERGYMEN AND MINISTERS

WHO HAVE ALREADY PREACHED IN AID OF THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM.



The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester, at the Parish Church, Lancaster ; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester (the late), at the Parish Church, Lancaster ; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.

The Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Capetown, at the Parish Church, Lancaster ; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.

The Very Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D., (now Dean of Llandaff, and Master of the Temple), at the Parish Church, Leeds ; Rev. Dr. Atlay (now Lord Bishop of Hereford), Vicar.

Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar, St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster ; also at St. Paul's Church, Scotforth, Rev. W. Armitage, Vicar.

Rev. J. Cooper Antliff, Stanley Street Chapel, Sheffield.

Rev. Canon Ashwell, the late, (Chichester), Burnmoor Church, Fence Houses.

Rev. R. Atkinson-Grimshaw, Cockerham Church, Lancaster.

Rev. W. C. Bache, (Alresford), Longridge Church, Preston.

Rev. W. Baitey, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Whitby.

Rev. H. Barnacle, Parish Church, Knutsford.

Rev. H. Glanville Barnacle, Holmes Chapel, Crewe.

Rev. P. Bartlett, Christ Church, Lancaster.

Rev. T. Battle, East Keswick Church, near Leeds.

Rev. W. Mardon Beeby, Burngreave Congregational Church, Pitsmoor, Sheffield.

Rev. Dr. Black, Newchurch Church, Warrington.

Rev. G. L. Blake, St. Mary's Church, Ellel, Lancaster.

Rev. Canon Blunt, Parish Church, Chester-le-Street.

Rev. Francis Bolton, (London), High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.

Rev. John Bone, St. Thomas's Church, Lancaster.

Rev. J. Brack, Skerton Church, Lancaster.

Rev. R. T. Bradbury, St. Cross Church, Knutsford.

Rev. W. Bridges, Holme St. Cuthbert Church, Wigton.

Rev. W. Barlow Brown, Earlsheaton Wesleyan Church, Dewsbury.

Rev. C. J. Bushell, Barksland Church, Halifax.

Rev. F. A. Cave-Browne-Cave, Longridge Church, Preston.

Rev. John Chadwick, Tatham Church, Benthall.

Rev. S. Chapman, (Glasgow), Baptist Chapel, Rochdale.

Rev. W. E. Chapman, (Brighton), St. Mary's Church, Sowerby, Halifax.

Rev. A. Christopherson, (Haverthwaite), Caton Church, Lancaster.

Rev. T. J. Clarke, (York), at St. Thomas's Church, Lancaster ; Rev. C. Campbell, Vicar.

Rev. John Crawford, Christ Church, East Knottingley.

Rev. J. F. Cowley, High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.

Rev. M. W. B. Dawe, M.A., (Walkington, Beverley), at St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster ; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.

Rev. E. Dothie (Brighton), High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.

Rev. F. Earle, West Tanfield Church, Bedale.

Rev. S. Earnshaw (the late), at the Parish Church, Sheffield ; Rev. Rowley Hill (the late Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man), Vicar.

Rev. Canon Eden (the late), Aberford Church, South Milford.

Rev. J. Fleming (the late), at the Independent Chapel, Lancaster.

Rev. Dr. Flood, (the late), at Masham Church, Bedale ; Rev. G. M. Gorham, Vicar.

Rev. J. Francis, (Dunham-on-Trent), St. Anne's Church, Lancaster.

Rev. Lionel Garnett, Christleton Church, Chester.

Rev. E. Green (the late), All Saints' Church, Cockermouth.

Rev. Dr. Bedford Hall, (the late), St. Mary's Church, Sowerby, Halifax.

Rev. J. Hammersley, Alithwaite Church, Grange-over-Sands.

Rev. James Harrison, Barbon Church, Kirkby Lonsdale.

Rev. H. Hassard, Stockton-on-the-Forest Church, York.

Rev. S. Hastings, Rector of Halton, Lancaster ; Camp Service of 2nd Adm. Battalion of West Riding Volunteers at Morecambe ; also at Worsley Church, Manchester, the Rev. the Marquis of Normanby, Vicar ; and at the Parish Church, Lancaster ; the Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.

Rev. H. B. Hawkins, Parish Church, Lytham.

Rev. Thos. Hayes, Bracewell Church, Skipton.

Rev. T. C. Henley, Kirkby Malham Church, Bell Busk.

Rev. Thompson Hesk, (Chertsey), Wesley Chapel, Whitby.

Rev. Rowley Hill, (the late Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man), Parish Church, Sheffield.

Rev. W. M. Hitchcock, Whitburn Church, Sunderland.

Rev. J. N. Hoare, St. John's Church, Keswick.

Rev. C. F. D. Hodge, Parish Church, Esh, Durham.

Rev. A. Hodgkin, Treales Church, Kirkham.

Rev. J. Holgate, Baptist Chapel, Salterforth.

Ven. Archdeacon Hornby, St. Michael's-on-Wyre, Garstang.

Rev. Canon Hornby (the late), St. Mary's Parish Church, Bury.

Rev. Canon Hoskins, at All Saints' Church, Cockermouth ; Rev. E. Green, (the late), Vicar.

Rev. A. H. Hughes, Holy Trinity Church, Darlington.

Rev. T. H. Irving, St. Paul's Church, Lindale-in-Cartmel.

Rev. W. Jackson, Independent Chapel, Whitby.

Rev. C. H. Joberns, (West Bromwich), at St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster ; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.

Rev. J. Kenworthy, Ackworth Church, Pontefract.

Rev. J. C. Kershaw, St. Leonard's Church, Walton-le-Dale, Preston.

Rev. Wm. C. Kewish, (Lancaster), Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Radcliffe Bridge, Manchester.

Rev. P. C. Kidd (the late), Parish Church, Skipton.

Rev. H. W. Kirby, Field Broughton Church, Grange-over-Sands.

Rev. J. T. Lawton, St. Thomas's Church, Bedford-Leigh, Manchester.

Rev. Thos. Leach, Parish Church, Burton-in-Lonsdale.

The Very Rev. W. Lefroy, D.D., Dean of Norwich, at the Parish Church, Lancaster ; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.

Rev. T. Faulkner Lee, D.D., (the late), and the Rev. T. S. Polehampton, at Christ Church, Lancaster.

Rev. J. H. Lomax, Church of St. John the Divine, Thorpe, Halifax.

Rev. Canon Maclure, (now Dean of Manchester), Holy Trinity Church, Habergham Eaves, Burnley.

Rev. E. R. Mainwaring-White, Eastoft Church, Goole.

Rev. E. F. Manby (the late), Morecambe Church.

Rev. R. W. Marriott, (Newark), Aldborough Church, Boroughbridge.

Rev. C. Marsden, Gargrave Church.

Rev. Robert Martin, D.D., Irlam Church, near Manchester.

Rev. John Mathwin, West Pelton Church, Chester-le-Street.

Rev. Thomas Meadows, Thornton Church, Poulton-le-Fylde.

Rev. J. M. Morgan, Parish Church, Dalton-in-Furness
 Rev. G. G. Morton, Parish Church, Ulverston.
 Rev. W. W. Mote (Henham, Essex), at High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
 Rev. D. C. Neary, D.D., (the late), South Ossett Church, Wakefield.
 Rev. A. M. Norman, Burnmoor Church, Fence Houses.
 Rev. T. J. Oliver, United Methodist Free Church, Blyth.
 Rev. John Owen (the late), Unitarian Chapel, Whitby.
 Rev. J. L. Pain, St. John's Church, Silverdale; also at Warton Church, Rev. T. H. Pain, Vicar.
 Rev. T. H. Pain, Warton Parish Church, Carnforth.
 Rev. R. C. Pattenson, Melmerby Church, Penrith.
 Rev. Wilson Pedder (the late), Churchtown Church, Garstang.
 Rev. F. E. Perrin (the late), Ribchester.
 Rev. G. Pickering, Trinity Church, Ulverston.
 Rev. W. E. Pryke, at the Parish Church, Lancaster,—Rev. Canon Allen, D.D.
 Vicar; at Warton Church and Priest Hutton Licensed Room, Rev. T. H. Pain, Vicar of Warton.
 Rev. Richard Ray, Wesleyan Chapel, Whitby.
 Rev. T. P. Rigby, Aughton Church, Lancaster.
 Rev. C. O. L. Riley, (Preston), Parish Church, Lancaster; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D.
 Vicar.
 Rev. Canon Robinson, Parish Church, Bolton Abbey.
 Rev. W. Rose, Petre Street Chapel, Sheffield.
 Rev. C. T. Royds, Heysham Church, Lancaster.
 Rev. A. D. Shafto, Brancepeth Church, Durham.
 Rev. R. N. Sharpe, St. Mary's Church, Hundersfield, Rochdale.
 Rev. W. Shilleto (the late), Goosnargh Church, Preston.
 Rev. J. Simpson (the late), Kirkby Stephen, at the Parish Church, Kirkby Lonsdale; the Rev. Canon Ware (now Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness), Vicar.
 Rev. J. G. Smith, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Stanley Street, Sheffield.
 Rev. James Smith, Wicker Congregational Chapel, Sheffield.
 Rev. W. Smith, Shadwell Church, Leeds.
 Rev. T. Jackson Smith, St. Thomas' Church, Leigh, Manchester.
 Rev. H. A. Starkie, Radcliffe Church, Manchester.
 Rev. Canon Stewart and Rev. John Creeser, St. John Baptist's Church, Tue Brook, Liverpool; Rev. John C. Reade, Vicar.
 Rev. W. Stocks, St. Leonard's Church, Downham, Clitheroe.
 Rev. Geo. Style, Giggleswick, Settle.
 Rev. Alexander Thomson, D.D. (Manchester), at High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
 Rev. T. B. Tylecote, Lowther Church, Penrith.
 Rev. C. C. Tyte (the late), Broompark Congregational Chapel, Sheffield.
 Rev. Canon Upperton, Ince Church, Chester.
 Rev. G. F. Weston (the late), Crosby Ravensworth Church, Penrith.
 Rev. E. White (the late), Quernmore Church, Lancaster.
 Rev. W. Stuart White, Parish Church, Esh, Durham; also at All Saints', Eshwinning, and Ushaw Moor, Durham.
 Rev. A. M. Wilson, Ainstable Church, Penrith.
 Rev. R. W. Wilson, Sutton Church, Cross Hills.
 Rev. Thos. Windsor, Congregational Chapel, Skipton.
 Rev. P. J. Woodcock, St. Paul's Church, Chester.
 Rev. A. Woods, at Alithwaite Church, Grange-over-Sands; Rev. J. Hammersley, Vicar.
 Rev. John Wordsworth, Gosforth Church, Gosforth.
 Rev. W. Yates, Arley Parish Church, Northwich.

PRESENTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

A Lady Friend, £2 2s. for Christmas Tree.
 Ainley, Albert, Selby, Parcel of Illustrated Papers for Christmas Tree.
 Ainley, Mrs., Selby, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
 Allen, Mrs., The Laurels, Lancaster, Barrel of Apples for Christmas Tree.
 Arensberg, L., Bradford, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
 Atkinson, J., Lancaster, 7s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
 Bagnall & Wilcock, Messrs., Lancaster, Candles for Christmas Tree.
 Barrow, Mrs. T., Baldrand, Lancaster, 111 Bags of Sweets for Christmas Tree.
 Barrow, Mrs. William, Dalton Square, Lancaster, Dolls, &c., for Christmas Tree.
 Bell, Thomas, Lancaster, Parcel of Books for Christmas Tree.
 Blades, Mrs., Parkfield, Lancaster, Sweets and Case of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
 Blanchard, W. J., Lancaster, large parcel of Scrap Books, Pictures, and Illustrated Papers.
 Bond, Miss, Oak Bank, Lancaster, Dolls for Christmas Tree.
 Brash, Messrs. R. & G., Lancaster, Ornamental Type for Printing.
 Browne, G. Buckston, Preston, 10s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
 Cable, J., Manchester, 7s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
 Capstick, Mrs., Stonewell, Lancaster, Toys for Christmas Tree.
 Chadwick, Mrs., Burnley, Sweets for Christmas Tree.
 Chadwick, Mrs., Oldham, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
 Christian, Miss, Manchester, Dolls for Christmas Tree.
 Clark, Miss, Queen-street, Lancaster, Dolls and Toys for Christmas Tree.
 Cousins, Mrs., Penny Street, Lancaster, large quantity of "Graphics" and "Illustrated London News."
 Craven, J., Bradford, £1 for Christmas Tree.
 Crossley, Mrs. D., Hebden Bridge, £1 for Christmas Tree.
 Davis, Mrs., New Street, Lancaster, Oleographs, Outlines and Cards for Christmas Tree
 Dawson, E. Howard, Aldcliffe Hall, Lancaster, 5s for Christmas Tree.
 Dick, Mrs., Lancaster, Books, Illustrated Papers and Toys.
 Dickson, Mrs., Newcastle-on-Tyne, £1 for Christmas Tree.
 Dicksons, Limited, Messrs., Royal Seed and Nursery Establishment, Chester, 2550 Bulbs of various kinds.
 Diggens, Mrs. (the late), Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
 Duncan, Mrs., Westbourne, Otley, Parcel of Ribbons.
 Edwards, Mrs., Liverpool, £1 for Christmas Tree
 Foster, Colonel, Hornby Castle, Lancaster, £5 for Christmas Tree.
 Foster, Mrs., Hornby Castle, Lancaster, Case of Toys for Christmas Tree.
 Greenwood, Mrs., Bolton, 5s. for Christmas Tree
 Greg, Albert, Caton, Lancaster, £1 for Christmas Tree.
 Hadwen, Mrs., Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
 Hall, William, Market Street, Lancaster, Candles for Christmas Tree.
 Hammond, Miss, London, Woollen Balls for Christmas Tree.
 Handley, H., Chester, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
 Happold, F., Penny Street, Lancaster, Case of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
 Harris, Mrs. (the late), Halton Park, Lancaster, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.
 Hartley, Mrs., Morecambe, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.
 Hewood, C., Heaton Norris, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.
 Heywood, A. H., Elleray, Windermere, £1 for Christmas Tree.
 Higgin, W. H., Q C., and Mrs. Higgin, Timperley, Cheshire, Barrel of Apples and Case of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
 Hill, Albert, Halifax, Glass Drawing Slates for Christmas Tree.
 Hind, Rev. J., Bolton, Toys for Christmas Tree.
 Holder, Mrs., Hull, the "Cottager and Artisan."

Holmes, Mrs., Kendal, Knitted Scarves, Underclothing, Fancy Articles, etc, for Christmas Tree.

Hunter, Mrs., Barrow, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.

Hurst, Mrs. Richard, Rochdale, Box of Oranges and Barrel of Apples for Christmas Tree.

Jackson, Rev. T. B., Bentham, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.

Jeeves, Mrs., Malvern, Coloured Pictures and £1 for Christmas Tree

Jefferson, Rev. N., Goole, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.

Johnson, Mrs., Northwich, 2s. for Christmas Tree.

Johnson, Edward, Market Street, Lancaster, Screens, Fancy Articles, &c., for Christmas Tree.

Kay, Miss, Oldham, 5s. for Christmas Tree.

Kidd, Mrs., York, Toys for Christmas Tree.

Lancaster and Skerton Co-operative Society, Sweets, &c., and a Box of Oranges for Christmas Tree.

Langshaw, Mrs., Elmside, Lancaster, Woollen Mittens and 5s. for Christmas Tree.

Lonsdale, A., Blackburn, 3s. for Christmas Tree.

Lupton, Mrs. W., Halifax, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.

Macdonald, Mrs., Clougha View, Lancaster, Dolls, &c., for Christmas Tree

McAdam, John, Manchester, 5s. for Christmas Tree.

McRaith, A., New Street, Lancaster, Fancy Articles for Christmas Tree.

Manners, Mrs., Cheapside, Lancaster, Sweets and Crackers, for Christmas Tree.

Marsden Brothers, Lancaster, Hats and Caps.

Marsden, Mrs., Winster, Windermere, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.

Marshall, Miss Maud, and Master A. Marshall, Elmhurst, Scotforth, Dolls, Balls, Toys, and Picture Books for Christmas Tree.

Mashiter, The Misses, Cheapside, Lancaster, Christmas Cards, Fancy Articles, Toys, &c., for Christmas Tree.

Mawdsley, Messrs. J. & Son, Liverpool, Gore's Liverpool Directory for 1892

National Tea Company, per Mr. R. Fisher, Lancaster, Toys for Christmas Tree.

Nelson, Mrs., Birkenhead, 2s. for Christmas Tree.

Newsome, Mrs., Bardsey, Leeds, 5s for Christmas Tree.

Nickson, J., Blackpool, Two Boxes of Oranges for Christmas Tree

Paget, Miss, Lancaster, 10s for Christmas Tree.

Paley, E. G., Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.

Paley, Miss, Lancaster, Dresses for Entertainments.

Parke, Mrs., Liverpool, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.

Pedder, Mrs., Lancaster, Books, Illustrated Papers, &c

Pickford, Miss, Carnforth, Parcel of Graphics, &c., for Christmas Tree.

Piercey, J., Higher Kinnerton, 4s for Christmas Tree.

Prichard, Mrs., Chester, Dolls and Balls for Christmas Tree.

Pye, Messrs. W. & J., Lancaster, Barrel of Apples for Christmas Tree.

Radley, Mrs., Morecambe, £1 for Christmas Tree.

Ramsbotham, Dr., and Mrs. Ramsbotham, Leeds, Case of Toys, Sweets, &c, for Christmas Tree.

Rawson, J. Selwyn, Sowerby Bridge, Two Geese for Christmas Tree

Rawson, Mrs. F. E., Thorpe, Halifax, £1 1s for Christmas Tree.

Rawson, F. Gerald S., Thorpe, Halifax, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.

Religious Tract Society, per Rev. H. W. Smith, Lancaster, Parcel of Books, Cards, &c, for Christmas Tree.

Reynolds and Branson, Messrs., Leeds, Toys for Christmas Tree.

Richardson, Alfred (ex-pupil of the the R. A. A.), Workington, Christmas Cards for Christmas Tree

Robson, Mrs., Newcastle-on-Tyne, £1 for Christmas Tree.

Sanderson, Miss, Hampstead, London, Pictures and Scrap Books

Sanderson, C., Lancaster, Parcel of Music

Saville, Mr., Leeds, Toys for Christmas Tree.

Sharpe, Mrs., Halton Hall, Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.

Shaw, Mrs E. B., Lancaster, Dolls for Christmas Tree.

Sherson, The Misses, Lancaster, Case of Oranges for Christmas Tree.

Slater, J. G., Bradford, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.

Slinger, The Misses, Whitecross Cottage, Lancaster, Dolls, Marble-Bags, and Mittens for Christmas Tree.

Smith, Dr. Telford, R. A. A., Lancaster, Tools for Wood-Carving.

Smith, Messrs. T. D. and Son, Lancaster, Barrel of Apples and Box of Oranges for Christmas Tree.

Smith, Miss M., Prestwich, Scrap Books for Christmas Tree.

Smith, The Misses, Dublin, Dolls for Christmas Tree.

Starkie, Mrs., Ashton Hall, Lancaster, Christmas Cards for Christmas Tree.

Starling, Mrs., Leeds, Sweets for Christmas Tree.

Stewart, W., Laurel Bank, Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree

Stewart, Mrs. W., Laurel Bank, Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.

Storey, Lady, Westfield House, Lancaster, Case of Toys for Christmas Tree; also Evening Dresses, Fans, &c., for Entertainments, and Parcel of Christmas Cards.

Storey, Mrs. Edward, Crosslands, Lancaster, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.

Summerscales, W., Burnley, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.

Swindells, John, Grove Bank, Scotforth, £1 for Christmas Tree.

Tennant, Mrs., South Road, Lancaster, Toys for Christmas Tree.

Thomas, Samuel (ex-pupil of the R. A. A.), Rawdon, Christmas Cards for Christmas Tree.

Todd, The Misses, Regent Street, Lancaster, Dolls, Sweets, &c., for Christmas Tree

Umpleby, Mrs., Snaith, 10s. for Christmas Tree.

Wade, Major, (the late), and Mrs Wade, Sawrey Infra, Ambleside, Picture Papers, Articles of Clothing, Large Box of Cakes, &c., for Christmas Tree.

Welch, Dr., Shefferlands, Halton, Barrel of Apples for Christmas Tree.

Wickern, Miss, Manchester, 3s. for Christmas Tree.

Wigley, J. M., Market Street, Lancaster, Albums, Writing Cases, Fancy Articles, &c. for Christmas Tree; also Coloured Pictures, &c.

Wilson, Miss Eleanor, Kendal, Knitted Woollen Articles, Underclothing, Toys, &c., for Christmas Tree.

Wilson, C., Leeds, Oranges for Christmas Tree.

Winmarleigh, The Right Hon. Lord, (the late), £3 for Christmas Tree.

Wingate-Saul, Mrs. W. W., Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.

Wright, Mrs. L., Bowerham Terrace, Lancaster, Dolls and Toys for Christmas Tree

Wright, Miss M. E., Leeds, 6s. for Christmas Tree.

Wrigley, Mrs., and the Misses Wrigley, Windermere, Mounted Pictures, Scrap Books, Dolls, Christmas Cards, Texts, &c., for Christmas Tree.

"X. Y. Z.," Lancaster, Ties and Embroidered Handkerchiefs for Christmas Tree.



CENSUS OF IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Number of Idiots and Imbeciles returned in the Householders' Schedules at the Census of 1881:—

MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
16,105.	16,612.	32,717.

The Seven Northern Counties comprising the Royal Albert Asylum District:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
LANCASHIRE	1911	1798	3709
YORKSHIRE	1414	1489	2903
DURHAM	292	322	614
CHESHIRE	376	382	758
NORTHUMBERLAND	258	228	486
CUMBERLAND	106	103	209
WESTMORLAND	40	45	85
 Total of the District	4397	4367	8764

The returns are, undoubtedly, far below the actual number. It is obvious that, for various reasons, many persons throughout the country, who unquestionably belong to the class "Idiots and Imbeciles," would not be returned as such in the Householders' Schedules; and, as an illustration of the great difficulty of procuring accurate statistics on the subject, it may be mentioned that at the Census of 1871 the Superintendent Registrar of an extensive district ascertained, after careful enquiry, that fully 25 per cent. of the Idiots and Imbeciles in his district had not been returned. It may be assumed that the Census Officers of the district secured more than average completeness in their returns, as they received precise and special instructions to see that the Column in the Schedules headed "Imbecile or Idiot" was filled up in all proper cases.

The number of Idiots and Imbeciles of 5 years of age and under 20, returned in the Seven Northern Counties at the Census of 1881 was 2422. Probably a great many at the early period of life would not be entered in the Schedules, owing to the natural disinclination of parents to conclude that their children are so far mentally afflicted as to render it necessary to return them as Idiots or Imbeciles.

The following is the Ratio of returned Idiots and Imbeciles to the entire population in the several places named (Census 1881):—

Name.	Population	Idiots and Imbeciles.	Persons to One Idiot or Imbecile.	Idiots & Imbeciles per 20,000 persons.
ENGLAND AND WALES	25,974,439	32717	794	25·2
THE SEVEN COUNTIES	8,627,156	8764	984	20·3
LANCASHIRE	3,485,819	3709	940	21·2
YORKSHIRE	2,894,759	2903	997	20·0
DURHAM	875,166	614	1425	14·0
CHESHIRE	622,365	758	821	24·3
NORTHUMBERLAND	434,086	486	893	22·4
CUMBERLAND ...	250,647	209	1199	16·7
WESTMORLAND ...	64,314	85	757	26·4

NOTE.—The Counties are Registration Counties which differ slightly from the Geographical Counties.

LIST OF PLACES

FROM WHICH THE PRESENT INMATES HAVE BEEN ADMITTED.

LANCASHIRE.

No.	No.
Accrington 1	Ormskirk 1
Ashton-in-Makerfield 1	Oswaldtwistle 1
Barrow-in-Furness 3	Patricroft, Manchester 1
Bedford-Leigh 7	Prescot, Liverpool 4
Bolton-le-Moors 14	Preston 11
Blackburn 6	Quernmore, Lancaster 1
Blundell Sands, Liverpool 1	Reddish Green 1
Burnley 8	Radcliffe 3
Bury 5	Rawtonstall 1
Caton, Lancaster 1	Ribchester, Preston 1
Clitheroe 1	Rixton, Warrington 1
Farnworth, Bolton-le-Moors 3	Rochdale 6
Garstang 2	Royton, Oldham 1
Garston, Liverpool 1	Seaforth, Liverpool 1
Grange-over-Sands 1	St. Helens 5
Harwood, Bolton-le-Moors 1	Southport 5
Hornby 1	Stalybridge 2
Lancaster 9	Todmorden, Rochdale 2
Liverpool 55	Ulverston 1
Longridge, Preston 2	Warrington 2
Manchester and Salford 71	Widnes 2
Middleton, Manchester 3	Wigan 6
Nelson 2	
Oldham 22	280

CHESHIRE.

Alderley Edge 1	Lymm 1
Alsager 1	Macclesfield 4
Altrincham 1	Marbury 1
Birkenhead 6	Mickle Trafford 1
Bunbury 1	Mobberley 1
Chester 20	Northwich 3
Crewe 1	Sale 2
Disley 1	Seacombe 2
Dukinfield 1	Siddington 1
Higher Kinnerton 1	Stalybridge 1
Hyde 1	Stockport 2
Knutsford 2	West Kirby 1
Latchford 1	
Liscard 1	

YORKSHIRE.

	No.		No.
Addingham, Skipton	1	Middlesbrough	1
Baildon, Bradford	1	Middleton, Leeds	1
Barnoldswick, Skipton	1	Mirfield	1
Barnsley	2	Newlay, Leeds	1
Bentham	2	Normanton	1
Bingley, Bradford	1	Northallerton	1
Boroughbridge	1	Otley	1
Bowes	1	Pickering	2
Bradford	13	Pudsey	1
Brighouse, Halifax	3	Queensbury, Bradford	1
Burley-in-Wharfedale, Bradford	1	Rastrick, Halifax	2
Conisborough	2	Redcar	1
Dewsbury	2	Richmond	2
Doncaster	3	Ripponden, Halifax	1
Easingwold	1	Rodley, Leeds	1
East Keswick, Leeds	1	Rossington, Doncaster	1
Farnley, Leeds	1	Rotherham	5
Goole	6	Saltaire, Bradford	1
Guisborough	1	Scarborough	2
Halifax	10	Scissett, Huddersfield	1
Harrogate	1	Selby	1
Hebden Bridge, Halifax	2	Shadwell, Leeds	1
Heptonstall, Halifax	1	Sheffield	7
Heworth, York	1	Shipley, Bradford	3
Huddersfield	8	Skipton	2
Hull	4	Snaith, Selby	2
Keighley	5	Sowerby, Halifax	1
Knaresbro'	1	Wakefield	2
Leeds	29	Wilberfoss, York	1
Lightcliffe, Halifax	1	York	8
Liversedge	1		
Marske-by-the-Sea	1		

DURHAM.

CUMBERLAND.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

	No.		No
Alnwick ...	2	North Shields ...	4
Berwick ...	2	Tynemouth ...	1
Capheaton ...	1	Wooler ...	1
Cramlington ...	1	Whitfield ...	1
Morpeth ...	1		
Newcastle-on-Tyne...	6		
			20

WESTMORLAND.

Ambleside ...	2	Lowther ...	2
Kendal ...	2	Winster, Windermere ...	1
Kirkby Stephen ...	1		
			8

SUMMARY.

LANCASHIRE ...	280
YORKSHIRE ...	165
CHESHIRE ...	59
DURHAM ...	50
NORTHUMBERLAND ...	20
CUMBERLAND ...	19
WESTMORLAND ...	8
	601
OTHER COUNTIES ...	4
TOTAL...	605

ESSAYS AND STORIES

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JAMES DIGGENS, SECRETARY.

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CARDEN VIEW.

FRONT VIEW.



